



The Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all Appointments, Orders and Notifications by Government, published in the *Java Government Gazette*, be considered as official, and duly attended to accordingly by the parties concerned.
J. DUPUY, Acting Secretary to Government. BATAVIA, May 1, 1814.

Den Heere Luitenant Gouverneur heeft goedgevonden, te bepalen, dat alle de van wegens het Gouvernement in de *Javasche Gouvernements Courant*, geplaatst wordende Aanstellingen, Orders en Bekendmakingen, als Officieel moeten worden aangemerkt en by ieder als zoodanig moeten worden erkend.
J. DUPUY, Waarnemend Secretaris van het Gouvernement. BATAVIA, den 1ste Mey 1814.

VOL. IV.]

BATAVIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1815.

[NO. 180.]

Publication.

THE Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Letter from the Right Honorable Earl BATHURST, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, together with the enclosure therein referred to, be published for general information and guidance.

Downing-street, 20th March, 1815.

Sir,
I transmit to you a copy of the Treaty of Peace which has been concluded between His Majesty and the United States of America.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
BATHURST.

To Governor RAFFLES, &c. &c. &c.



SUPPLEMENT
TO THE LONDON GAZETTE,
OF TUESDAY, 14TH MARCH.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WEDNESDAY, 15TH MARCH, 1815.

FOREIGN OFFICE, 44th March, 1815.

The Honorable Captain Maude, of His Majesty's ship *Favourite*, arrived at this Office, at half-past nine last night, being the bearer of the Ratification, by the President and Senate of the United States of America, of the Treaty of Peace, concluded at Ghent, between His Majesty and the said United States, on the 24th of December last, of which Treaty, the following is a copy.

A TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY,

Between His BRITANNIC MAJESTY and the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, signed at Ghent, 24th December, 1814.

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring, upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship, and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say; His Britannic Majesty, on his part, has appointed the right honorable JAMES Lord GAMBIER, late admiral of the white, now admiral of the red squadron of his Majesty's fleet, HENRY GOULBURN, Esquire, a member of the Imperial Parliament and under Secretary of State, and WILLIAM ADAMS, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Laws;—And the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, has appointed JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, JAMES A. BAYARD, HENRY CLAY, JONATHAN RUSSELL and ALBERT GALLATIN, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.

There shall be a firm and universal Peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns and people of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as herein after mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken from either party by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter men-

tioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this Treaty. No disposition made by this Treaty, as to such possession of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

ARTICLE II.

Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects and citizens, of the two powers to cease from all hostilities. And to prevent all cause of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of twenty three degrees north, to the latitude of fifty degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean, as the thirty sixth degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side: That the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish channels, for the gulph of Mexico and all parts of the West Indies: Forty days for the North Seas, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean: Sixty days for the Atlantic ocean south of the equator as far the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope:—Ninety days for every part of the world south of the equator: And one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

ARTICLE III.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratifications of this treaty, as hereinafter mentioned on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge, in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

ARTICLE IV.

Whereas it was stipulated by the second article in the treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States; and laying between lines to be drawn due east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova Scotia, on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the Bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such islands as now are, or heretofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia; and whereas the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the island of Grand Menan in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia:

In order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz. one Commissioner shall be appointed by his Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the U. S. by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two Commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And if the said commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said commissioners refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately, a report or reports, as well to the government of his Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds upon which they or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act. And his Britannic Majesty, and the government of the United States hereby agree to refer the report or reports of the said Commissioner to some friendly sovereign or state, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in the said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner, together with the grounds upon which the other Commissioners shall have refused, declined, or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the Commissioner so refusing, declining, or omitting to act, shall also wilfully omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly sovereign or state, together with the report of such other Commissioner, then such sovereign or state shall decide exparte upon the said report alone. And his Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States engage to consider the decision of some friendly sovereign or state to be such and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

ARTICLE V.

Whereas neither that point of the highlands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers as the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, now the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river has yet been ascertained; and whereas, that part of the boundary line between the dominion of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the above-mentioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean to the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the 45th degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataragui, has not yet been surveyed: it is agreed that for these several purposes two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorised, to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in the present article. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the points abovementioned, in confor-

mity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataragui, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be the true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the north west angle of Nova Scotia, of the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either, of them, refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made, in all respect as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE VI.

Whereas, by the former treaty of peace that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty-fifth degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataragui to the lake Superior was declared to be "along the middle of said river into lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication between lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior." And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of his Britannic Majesty or of the United States; In order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two Commissioners, to be appointed, sworn and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding article, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said Commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the state of New York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place as they shall think fit: The said Commissioners shall by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes, and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said river, lakes, and water communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE VII.

It is further agreed that the said two last mentioned commissioners after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be and they are hereby authorised, upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said treaty of peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between lake Huron and lake Superior, to the most north western point of the lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, and rivers, forming the said boundary do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of peace, of

one thousand seven hundred and eighty three; and to cause such parts of the said boundary, as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north western point of the lake of the Woods, and of such other parts of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them refusing, declining or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

ARTICLE VIII.

The several boards of two Commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings, shall be delivered by them to the agents of His Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorised to manage the business on behalf of their respective Governments. The said Commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expenses attending the said Commissioners shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation, or necessary absence, the place of every such Commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such Commissioner was first appointed, and the new Commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles, which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries, should, by the decision of any of the boards of commissioners aforesaid, or of the sovereign or states so referred to, as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of land made previous to the commencement of the war by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands, had by such decision or decisions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having had such possession.

ARTICLE IX.

The United States of America engage to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification; and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities: Provided Always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly. And His Britannic Majesty engages, on his part, to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to, in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities: Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against His Britannic Majesty, and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present Treaty being notified to such tribes or nations and shall so desist accordingly.

ARTICLE X.

Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both His Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

ARTICLE XI.

This Treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done, in duplicate, at Ghent, the twenty

fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. s.) GAMBIER,
(L. s.) HENRY GOULBURN,
(L. s.) WILLIAM ADAMS,
(L. s.) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
(L. s.) J. A. BAYARD,
(L. s.) H. CLAY,
(L. s.) JONA. RUSSELL,
(L. s.) ALBERT GALLATIN.

The Ratifications of the above Treaty were duly exchanged at Washington, at eleven P. M. on the 17th ultimo.

Trac Copies

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Govt.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, August 1, 1815.

Advertisement.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a quantity of COFFEE, deliverable at Indramayo, will be exposed to sale by Public Auction at the Government Stores at Batavia, on the 1st day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, on the following

CONDITIONS.

The COFFEE to be sold for Silver Money or Treasury Notes.

10 per cent on the Amount of the Purchase Money to be paid at the time of sale, and the remainder within one Month afterwards, on penalty of forfeiting the Purchase and the Deposit.

The Purchasers however will be entitled to the accommodation of Store Room, at their own risk, but without charge, for three months from the day of Sale.

The Purchasers to be at the expence of clearing out the Lots from the Store-houses, and the Goods, as usual, to be subject to the regular duty on exportation.

Masters of the Coffee may be seen at any time between the 15th proximo and the day of Sale, on application to the Commercial Committee or to the Inspector of Coffee Culture.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, July 29, 1815.

Advertentie.

HIERNEVENS wordt bekend gemaakt, dat een hoeveelheid KOFFY, leverbaar te Indramayo, Publiek zal Verkogt worden in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen te Batavia, op primo September aanstaande, ten 10 uren voor de middag, op de volgende

VOORWAARDEN.

De Verkoop zal geschieden voor Zilvergeld of Tresaurie-noten.

Een tiende der Koopschat zal tydens de Verkoop, en het overige binnen een Maand naa dezelve betaald worden, op verbeurte van de gekogte KOFFY en het gedeponeerde Geld.

De Kopers zullen van Pakhuizen voorzien worden, voor hun Risiko, doch zonder betaling, voor den tyd van drie Maanden naa de Verkoop.

De Kopers zullen de onkosten dragen van het afhaalen der gekogte Koffy Bonen, welke by uitvoer, aan de gewoone gerechtigheeden onderhevig zijn.

Monsters der KOFFY kunnen naa den 15de der volgende Maand gezien worden by het Kommercieel Kommitte en den Inspecteur der Koffy Culture.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Govt.

Batavia den 29ste July 1815.

Advertisement.

On the 1st of September next, will be sold at the Government Store Houses at Batavia, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, a quantity of Edible BIRD'S NESTS—on the following

CONDITIONS.

Payment to be made in Silver or Treasury Notes.—A deposit of 10 per cent of the Purchase Money to be made at the time of Sale, and the remainder to be paid within one month afterwards, on penalty of forfeiture of Deposit, and of the Purchase.

The Purchasers will however be entitled to the accommodation of Store Room at their own risk, but without charge, for three Months from the day of Sale.

Masters of the BIRD'S NESTS may be seen on application to the Commercial Committee.

By order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, July 29, 1815.

Advertentie.

Op den 1ste September aanstaande, zal in de Gouvernements Pakhuizen te Batavia Verkogt worden, een party VOGEL-NESTJES, (ten waare dezelve voor die tyd uit de hand worden Verkogt) op de volgende

VOORWAARDEN.

De betaling zal geschieden in Zilvergeld of Tresaurie-noten.—Een tiende der Kooppningen moet tydens de Verkoop en het overige binnen een Maand naa betaald worden, op verbeurte van het gekogte en van het deposito.

De Kopers zullen egter voor hun eigen Risiko voorzien worden van Pakhuizen, zonder betaling, voor den tyd van drie Maanden naa de Verkoop.

Monsters der VOGELNESTJES zijn te zien by het Kommercieel Kommitte.

Ter ordonnantie van den Heer Lieutenant Gouverneur in Rade.

C. ASSEY,
Sec. van 't Govt.

Batavia den 29ste July 1815.

Additional Article

Custom-house Regulations.

THE duty directed to be levied, on Gambier, by the 19th Article (Imports) of the General Custom-house Regulations, is modified as far as relates to Gambier imported at Cheribon and the Eastern Districts, and the duty to be levied in these Districts is to be calculated at the rate of 30 per cent *ad valorem*, instead of 30 Dollars per pecul.

The 5th Article (Exports) of the General Custom-house Regulations, regarding the Export of Articles, the produce of Java, from one port to another on Java, is directed to be rescinded from and after the 1st August next, and the Articles therein referred to, will be subjected to the General Export Duty under all circumstances.

By Order of the Honorable the Lieutenant Governor in Council.

C. ASSEY,
Secretary to Government.

BATAVIA, 28th July, 1815.

Vendu Advertissementen.

Door Vendumeesters zullen de volgende Venduties worden gehouden; als:

Op Maandag, den 7de Augustus, 1815.

IN de Thuin van J. Burger, staande aan de noordzijde van de Jaccarandeweg, van een party registreerde Boeken en Materialen, bestaande in Dakpannen, Pannen-latten, Ribben, twee Speelhuizen, een Fedak van Steen en Pannen gedekt, zo meede een Duive-hok, en andere goederen meer.

Op Dingsdag, den 8ste Augustus, 1815.

VOOR het Sterfhuys van wylen J. C. Hillebrink, staande aan de Groninger weg by de buiten-kerk, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Huismeeubelen, Wagens en Paarden, Slaven, en andere goederen meer.

Op Woensdag, den 9de Augustus, 1815.

VOOR het Sterfhuys van Arie de Jong, staande in de Zand-zee binnen de Stad, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Huismeeubelen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Donderdag, den 10de Augustus, 1815.

VOOR het Sterfhuys van wylen J. H. P. Bernhoff, staande op de Moorse-gragt, van Juweelen, Goud en Zilverwerken, Huismeeubelen, Slaven, Wagens, Paarden, nevens andere goederen meer.

Op Vrydag, den 11de Augustus, 1815.

VOOR het Negotie-huys van Jacobus van Leeuwen, staande aan de westzijde van de Grote Rivier, van China-waren, bestaande in Porcelajnen inzworten, The, Stro-hoeden, gepone Zyde, als meede gemaakte Hemden, en andere Lyf-waaren, Cayer en Europeise Touw-werken, klyne Yzere Ankers, enz. Azyn, goede Waskansen, en andere goederen meer.

Op Zaterdag den 12de Augustus 1815,

VOOR het Vendu-kantoor, de volgende Vaste Goederen, als:

ZAL door Vendumeesters publiek opgeveild en verkogt worden ten Vendu-kantore, des morgens ten 10 uren.—Voor rekening van Willelm Robinson, Esq., het Huis en de Grond op Ryswyk, behorende aan wylen gepelle Robinson, Esq. Het zelve is daggelyks voor den dag der verkoop te zien met voor kennis van de Executeurs, zal den 12de der volgende, de Regulatien van het Vendu Departement, betaalbaar in Tresaurier Notes.

Voor Rekening van Paulus Arends.

ZEEKER stuk Thuin, Zaay en Wyland, bebouwd met een steene Huis, en andere by gebouwen, staande en gelegen 1½ uurgaan westwaards buiten deez Stad, in 't Westerveld het 8 deel van het blok O. sub No. 101, voorts is de belending nevens de diepte en breedte derzelve uit de Koopbrief te zien, die ten Vendu-kantore voor een ieder ter vice legd, nevens den Inventaris van zodanige goederen. &c. &c. als de kooper van ged. Land verpligt zal zyn voor de daar by gestelde pryzen over te nemen.

Voor Rekening van wylen Mejuffrouw Elizabeth Petronella van Rossum.

ZEEKER Erf, bebouwd met een steene Huis, Combuis, Dispens, Slave-vertrekken, Paardestalen en Wagenhuis, staande en gelegen binnen deez stad aan de Oostzijde van de Grote rivier in het Blok Q. sub No. 50, voorts de belending nevens de diepte en breedte derzelve is

niet de Meet-brief te zien, die ten Vendu-kantore voor een ieder ter vice legd.

Voor Rekening van wylen Arie de Jong.

ZEEKER Erf, bebouwd met een steene Huis, Broodbakkerij, Combuis, Dispens, Slave Vertrekken, drie Pakhuizen, Paardestallen, Wagen-huis, item een Restant nu te zamen getrokken en tot een gemaakte Erf, staande en gelegen binnen deez Stad aan de westzijde van de Grote Rivier, in het Blok H sub No. 65, 66, 67, 68, 78, en 73.—De belending nevens de diepte en breedte derzelve is uit de Meet-brief te zien, nevens den Inventaris van de Broodbakkerij die ten Vendu-kantore voor een ieder ter visie legd.

Voor Rekening van F. C. Robberts.

ZEEKER Erf, bebouwd met een steene Huis, Combuis, Dispens, Slave Vertrekken, Paardestalen en Wagen-huis &c., staande en gelegen binnen deez Stad, aan de westzijde van de Groote Rivier, in het Blok E sub No. 42 en 122.—De belending en breedte derzelve is uit de Koop-brief te zien die ten Vendu-kantore voor een ieder ter visie legd.

Op Heeden den 5de Augustus 1815.

ZAL door den Sequester van den Hoogen Raad van Justitie te Batavia, ten overstaan van een Commissie uit Welm, Hoogen Raad, Vendutie werde gehouden, voor deszelfs Kantoor op de Voorrey, van een party by wege van Execucie agterhaalde Huismeeubelen, Goud en Zilver-werken, Slaven en het geen ten daage der verkoping zal worden ten voorschyn gebragt.

Advertisement.

TO be Sold by Public Auction, at the Vendu Office, on Saturday the 12th August, at 10 o'clock, the HOUSE and GROUNDS at Ryswick, belonging to the late Wm. ROBINSON, Esq. The House may be seen any day previous to the day of Sale on application to the undermentioned Executors. The Sale to take place agreeable to the Regulation of the Vendu Department for Treasury Notes.

C. ASSEY,
J. DALGAIRNS, } Executors.

BATAVIA, 4th August 1815.

FOR SALE.

TWO Bills of Exchange, at thirty days sight, drawn one of them on R. Macqnochie, Esq. Attorney to the Contractor for Victualling at Madras, for Pounds Sterling Seventy-one and Two Shillings (£71 2) equal to Spanish Dollars 288 26—and the second on the Commissioners of H. M. Navy at Madras, for Pounds Sterling Three (3) equal to Spanish Dollars 12.—For particulars apply to J. G. BAUER, Accountant.

For Sale,

TWO pipes of an excellent batch of LONDON PARTICULAR MADEIRA, 300 Spanish Dollars silver each. Enquire of Mr. Hommes, near the Wharf.

Bekendmaking.

NAMENS President, Vice President en Leeden van de Weeskamer alhier, worden alle de geene die by het Collegie beleningen gedaan hebben, waarop de Interest ultimo April j. l. reeds vervallen was, en tot heden toe onvoldaan is gebleven, ingeroepen voorn Interest voor den 20ste dezer lopende maand Augustus afteleggen, wyl men anders in de onaangetafte noodzakelykheid zyn zal de invordering derzelven aan den Kamer Procureur opgedragen.

D. CHRISTIANI,
Sec. van de Weeskamer.

BATAVIA
in de Weeskamer,
den 3de Augustus 1815.

Advertentie.

ALLE de geene, welke iets te pretenderen hebben van, dan wel schuldig zyn aan den Boedel van wylen de Heer J. G. J. Klynders, in leven Procureur alhier, gelieve van heden en ander opgave te doen voor medio der aanstaande maand Augustus, aan de Testamentaire meede Executeur, Fredrik Pieter Seena op de Tygers-gragt.

BATAVIA,
den 21ste July, 1815.

OP het Landgoed Tjiliboet, den 30ste July 1815, verlostte voorspoedig van een welgeschapen Zoon, CHRISTINA ELISABETH WIESE, geliefde huisvrouw van R. VAN PRENS.

FOR SALE,
At AINSIE and ADDISON'S
GREAT-RIVER-STREET,
THE CARGO,
IMPORTED ON THE SHIP MARIA,
Captain P. C. HOGAN,
FROM BENGAL,
Consisting of the following Articles:—
RICE—Wheat—Gram—Dholl—
Gunny Bags—Cheroofs—Ghee—
Mustard Oil—Hookah Tobacco, and pre-
pared Fire-balls, in jars—Ginger—Cori-
ander Seed—Turmeric—Table Cloths—
Towels—Anchors—Scale Beams, &c. &c.

For Calcutta direct.
The Ship
MARIA,
P. C. HOGAN, COMMANDER.
For Freight of a few Tons or Passage, ap-
ply to the Commander at Messrs. Ainslie
and Addison's.

Advertentie.
ALLE de genen, welke iets te vorderen
hebben van, dan wel schuldig zijn
aan de nalatenschap van wylen Petrus
Kumhuis, worden verzocht opgave te
doen aan P. E. Neyland voor ultimo
Augustus aanstaande.
BATAVIA, den 21ste July, 1815.

Advertentie.
ALLE de geene dewelke iets te Pre-
tendeeren, dan wel schuldig zijn,
aan de Heer R. DALMEYER, te Samarang
gelieve daar van opgave te doen binnen
den tyd van een maand van heeden af aan
gereekend excepto de Weeskamer alhier.
SAMARANG, den 18de July 1815.

TE KOOP,
TWEË Huizen in de Koestraat, het een
naast de Heer Christiani, en het
andere over de Heer de Witt, beide voor-
zien van goede Stallingen, bygebouwen
&c. zo meedenog een afzonderlyke Stal en
Wagen-huis, in de Kalverstraat, kunnen-
de terstond worden aanvaard en voor de
koopschat gen convenabel credit worden
verleend.—Adres by de Heer L. Z.
Veckens.

Advertentie.
DIE iets te Pretendeeren heeft van of
Schuldig is aan de nalatenschap
van wylen Abraham Wetzel, gelieve daar
van opgave en betaling te doen voor den
15de Augustus 1815, te Sourabaya, aan
deszelfs Exécuteurs R. Belders, J. H.
Jonkers.

Advertentie.
DE Seriere, bied aan uit de hand te
Koop, een welgelege huis, staan-
de te Samarang, en zyn huis in de Stad
alhier staude op de Tygersgragt, te be-
vragen by den eigenaar.

A FEW COPIES
OF THE
JAVA HALF YEARLY
ALMANAC
AND
DIRECTORY,
May be had, on application at the Gov-
ernment Press.
Price Java Rupees 10.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
BATAVIA.
ARRIVALS. July 29.—Brig Jane, H. Miller, from
Indramajo 27th July—cargo, coffee—passenger,
Ainslie, Esq., and captain McDonald.—Ship Hunter,
F. Monat, from Madras 26th May.—Ship Isabella,
A. Mayne, from England 31st March—passengers,
captains Flint and Travers.
July 31.—Ship Hoyston, A. Hogg, from Sourabaya
27th July, with troops.—Brig William, N. F. Ki-
ano, from Macassar 30th July.—Schooner Mary, Pe-
dro Toriano, from Rembang 26th July.—Brig Jauba
Margaret, P. Pieters, from Cheribon 25th July.
August 1.—Schooner Dorothea, J. White, from Ta-
gal 30th July—passenger, captain DeBeauregard, and
family.
DEPARTURES. July 31.—Junk Singley, Le Kayko,
for Canton.—Ship Elizabeth, P. F. Wegener, for
Amsterdam.
Aug. 1.—Junk Benthay, Sem Hango, for Canton.
Aug. 3.—Junk Chaping, Lem Coman, for ditto.
—Brig Jane, H. Miller, brig Fortuyn, J. F. Duffen,
schooner Jong Nicolas, C. Kuipple, for Anjer.
Aug. 4.—H. C. ship Cornwallis, captain A. Bailly,
for Bengal, with troops.—Ship Adele, W. Scott, for
Pulo Penang—passengers, Messrs. Cooper and Cum-
min.—Ship Isabella, A. Mayne, for Samarang.—
Ship Hoyston, A. Hogg, for Bengal, with troops.—
Brig William, N. F. Kiано, schooner Mary, Pedro
Toriano, for Anjer.

on a cruise.—H. C. C. Reuners, captain C. Eastwell,
for Bengal, with troops.—Ship Adele, W. Scott, for
Pulo Penang—passengers, Messrs. Cooper and Cum-
min.—Ship Isabella, A. Mayne, for Samarang.—
Ship Hoyston, A. Hogg, for Bengal, with troops.—
Brig William, N. F. Kiано, schooner Mary, Pedro
Toriano, for Anjer.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.
May 9, H. C. light ketch Torch, Lieut. Geo. Mid-
dleton, Bombay the 14th, and Mangalore the 19th
April.
Do. 13, ship Gunjava, Blayd, from Samarang, March
16.
Do. 15, Bombay Merchant, Grant, Bombay March
29, and last from Madras, May 10.—Ditto, brig
Ganges, Barnerley, Rangoon.
Do. 16, Henry, Roe, Bombay, April 15, and last
from Pointe-de-Galle, May 2.—Ditto, Samarang, Gover,
England Jan. 3, Mauritius April 11, and last from
Madras May 11.
Ditto 17, H. C. hired ship Phoenix, Bean, Bencho-
leen March 31.—Ditto Junarthun, Capon, Madras
May 11. Passenger: Mr. Moffat Horne, Free Ma-
tiner.
Do. 18, James Drummond, Gardiner, Java.
Do. 19, brig Salazanca, Pringle, Rangoon May 2.
DEPARTURES.
May 8, Brig Luckey Billos, Delgado, Rangoon.
Do. 9, (from Saugor,) H. M. S. Tyne, Capt. Harper,
Madras.—H. C. Cruiser Malabar, Lieut. G. S. Hep-
burne, Java.—Success, Patrick, Bombay.
Do. 12, Neptune, Inverarity, Europe, May 2.—
Fammas, (Portuguese) DaCosta, Rio de Janeiro, ditto.
—Friendship, Black, Isle of France, May 1.
Do. 16, L'Adelle, Mankin, Penang.—Ditto Mary,
W. T. Megee, Isle of France.
Do. 17, H. C. Cruiser Ariel, Lieut. D. Jones, Pen-
ang.
Do. 21, H. C. Cruiser brig Psyche, Lieut. Faithful,
Bombay.
Vessels remaining at Saugor. —
Ships Duchess of Wellington and Fammas.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.
April 23, ship Hunter, Captain F. Monat, from
Colombo 15th April, and Point de Galle 22d, April.
Passenger, Lieut. Greening, R. N.—17th, a Doney
from Vizagapatam.—Passenger, Lieutenant Kennox.
DEPARTURES.
April 22, H. M. ship Tyne, Capt. J. Harper, for
Calcutta.—36th, H. M. ship Owen Glendower, Capt.
Hodgson, on a cruise.

BOMBAY.
ARRIVALS.
April 14, Ship Futay Romania, captain R. Ballard,
from Calcutta.
DEPARTURES.
April 14, Brigal floating Light Vessel Torch, Lieut.
G. Middleton, to Mangalore and Bengal.—His Ma-
jesty's Brig Hebe, John Allen, Esq. capt. to Point
de Galle.—Ship Henry, capt. Richard Roe, to Bengal.
Do. 15, H. M. ship Salsette, John Bowen, esq. cap-
tain, down the coast.—Ditto, His Majesty's ship Al-
pheus, George Langford, esq. capt. also down the coast.
—Ditto, the Honourable Company's cruiser Prince of
Wales, Lieut. C. J. Maillard, to the Southward.

CEYLON.
ARRIVALS.
[Colombo.] April 9, schooner Brothers, commander
G. H. Brown, from Madras.—Pattannary Daulat-
visham, Gindal Packier, from Bombay.
Do. 14, ship Bombay Merchant, captain J. Grant,
from Bombay. Passengers: Mrs. Sturt, colonel Sturt
of H. M. 80th regiment and Lieutenant Ferguson.
Do. 16, brig Wilhelmina, commander W. S. De
Waas, from Bombay.—Do. brig Ceylon Merchant,
commander E. Daviot, from Bombay.
[POINT DE GALLE.] April 4, H. M. ship Mel-
caine, Honorable E. Rodney, captain, from Colombo.
—Schooner Brothers, commander Brown, from Madras.
Do. 6, brig Mahomed Cader, nacodah Casim Mamira
Lebbe, from Nagapatam.
Do. 7, cutter Wilhelmina, commander On Edema,
from Colombo.
Do. 13, H. M. brig Sphinx, J. Harding, sen. Lieute-
nant, from Bombay.—Do. government brig Hebe, com-
mander John Morris, from Colombo.—Passengers,
Mr. Pennell, Mr. Backhouse, lieutenant Halliday, H.
M. 19th regiment. Do. ship Lord Minto, captain A.
Turner, from Batavia. Passengers: some Lascars.
Do. ship Hunter, captain F. Monat, from Colombo.
Do. 15, schooner Eliza, commander J. H. Tipke,
from Colombo.
Do. 16, brig Homidoo, Nacodah Mahomed Bay,
from Aleppee.
Passed on the 14th, H. M. ship Tyne, Harper, esq.
captain, from England.
Do. 16, Govt. brig Hebe, commander John Morris
for Trincomalee: Passenger Charles Scott, Esq.
Do. 17, schooner Eliza, commander J. H. Tipke,
for Hambantotte.
[TRINCOMALEE.] March 30, ship Par. Padmasony,
serang Nauch, from Nagpore.
April 1, ship Royal George, captain Charles Grib-
ble, from Calcutta.—Passengers, col. Webber,
col. Wilson, Miss Campbell, Miss Wilson, captain
Ramsay, Lieut. Vernon, colonel Toustian.
Do. 9, ship General Brown, captain John Kitpat-
rick, from Colombo.—Passengers, captain Nihill, H.
M. 19th Regiment, Lt. Stuart, Ensign Burns, Ensign
Thornton, Ensign Robertson, Macfarlane, Supra-
cargo, captain Baker, country service, Mr. Smart,
and Mr. Barlow, assist. surgeon royal artillery.
Do. 8, brig Calcutta, commander G. Thomson, from Co-
lombo.
DEPARTURES.
[Colombo.] April 11, govt. brig Hebe, commander
J. Morris, for Trincomalee.—Passengers: Mr. Pen-
nell, and Mr. Backhouse.
Do. 19, ship Hunter, captain J. Monat, for Ma-
dras. Passenger, Mrs. Monat.
Do. 14, brig Ahumido, Sarang Hadjie, for Galle and
Madras.—Do. schooner Eliza, commander J. H. Tipke,
for Galle.
[POINT DE GALLE.] April 4, H. C. ship Col-
dstream, captain J. P. Maxwell, for England.—H. C.
ship Marchioness of Ely, captain Brook Kay, for
ditto.—H. C. ship Phoenix, captain John Pyke, for
ditto.—H. C. ship Warren Hastings, captain J. Lar-
kins, for ditto.—H. C. ship Lady Castlereagh, captain
Geo. Simpson, for ditto.—Ship Arncliffe, captain Geo.
Simpson, for ditto.—Passengers: Lord and Lady Mo-
leworth, captain Barrow, captain Slockard, Lieut. Cole.
—Country ship Albion, captain A. Brown, for ditto
under convoy of H. M. ship Africaine, and Victor,
sloop of war.
Do. 5, brig Virginia, commander J. Bellenger, for
Madras.—Brig Porbury, (Infat. Cmdr.) for Bengal.
Do. 10, brig Zephyr, commander Robert B. Payin,
for Madras.—H. C. ship Lord, Commodore Sayer.
Do. 11, govt. cutter Wilhelmina, commander O.

Edema, for Hambantotte. Do. H. M. ship Leda com-
modore Sayer.
Do. 13, ship Lady Hood, captain W. E. Chick, for
Point Pedro. Passengers, W. G. Hooper esq. Mrs.
Hooper, and Child.
[TRINCOMALEE.] April 1, ship Cornwallis, capt.
J. Webster, for Calcutta.—Passengers: Mrs. Web-
ster, and 5 children.—Ship Admiral Drury, captain
Tendle Neglan, for Madras, Passenger: Mrs. Morgan
and 2 children.
Do. 9, H. C. ship Royal George, Capt. B. Gribble.
Passengers, Miss Campbell, Miss Wilson, Colonel
Webber, Colonel Wilson, captain Ramsay, Lieut.
Vernor, Cornet Fistram.

Government Gazette.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1815.

**THE BIRTH-DAY of His Royal
Highness the PRINCE REGENT fall-
ing on a Saturday, the Honourable
the Lieutenant Governor requests
the honor of the Company of His
Majesty's and the Honorable Com-
pany's Civil, Naval, and Military
Servants, to a Ball and Supper, on
Monday the 14th of August, to cele-
brate that day.**
J. DALGAIRNS,
Aid-de-Camp.

So sudden and unexpected has been
the political revolution in Europe that
every event previous to the return of Na-
poléon Bonaparte, has ceased to excite
little if any interest.—Private accounts
mention that the news of his landing
in France produced such sentiments of
astonishment and consternation in Eng-
land, that business and pleasure seemed
alike to stagnate.—It is indeed but too
evident that the powerful army of France
is universally disposed to support Bona-
parte, and it is obvious that the majority
of his Marshalls must have been acquaint-
ed with his intention to return. Amid the
awful preparations for a general war
throughout the continent, it is gratifying
to observe the concord and unanimity
that prevails between the Allied Sove-
reigns—they appear to view him with the
same sentiments of hatred and indignation,
and the activity that prevails in their
councils gives an earnest of their deter-
mination to oppose his progress before he
becomes too destructively formidable. It
is to be hoped that the advance of the Al-
lied powers will be sufficiently rapid to
enable the war to be carried into France,
they have never yet felt the scourge of
combating armies, and they will then be
aware of the manifold miseries the ambi-
tion of every nation in Europe. It is hard-
ly possible to imagine that the population
of France can be favorably disposed to
this despotic Tyrant—can the parent love
the man who has robbed him of his chil-
dren to push his own aggrandize-
ment? can the ties of kindred and
society be torn asunder by this savage
enemy of the human race, and can he
be said to live in the hearts of his people?
No, we are yet to hope that the army only
are his friends, and when France shall be
oppressed with destructive wars in the bo-
som of her own country, when she shall be
visited by a few of those miseries that her
ruler has so plentifully brought upon
other nations we shall then see if the
French people are faithful in their allegi-
ance to this ambitious Tyrant. It would
indeed be extraordinary if the soldiers of
such a chief should not be enthusiastically
attached to his fortunes; they cannot but
be sensible how much he is their guardian
and how frequently they have been en-
riched under his desolating banners.—It is
however, when these soldiers are exhaust-
ed—when they are to be replaced by the
population of a country groaning under the
miseries of an internal war, it is then we
are to look for the attachment of his peo-
ple, it is then we are to see if Napoleon
Bonaparte lives in the heart of a French-
man.—The military power of France is
certainly capable of a most destructive
struggle. He has reaped all the advan-
tages of a short peace—his veteran troops
have been released from their prisons, and
those soldiers who were disbanded upon
the termination of the war will return to
him with renovated spirit and alacrity.
It is certainly provoking to read the spe-
culative comments of some of the English
papers upon this awful state of affairs—
there are some who abjure our interference
with the internal government of a king-
dom, when its ruler is so obstinately bent
upon universal conquest—can any man of

common sense suppose it possible that
this vain, ambitious and restless Tyrant
will be satisfied until he has wiped away
the stains that remain upon his military cha-
racter—can any Englishman deny that he
has been the constant and implacable ene-
my of his country, and can he advise a
guilty indifference to the ambitious views
of this dangerous usurper, until his power
becomes too formidable to be checked,
until he has reconquered almost every na-
tion in Europe, and until we stand alone to
oppose him—No—let us unite with heart
and voice to crush the monster at his birth
—let us meet him in the heart of his own
territories, let us bring upon him the curses
of his own people, and Bonaparte will
then cease to be formidable to all the na-
tions of Europe. It is evident that his
first attack will be directed against Bel-
gium; he knows full well the value of rap-
idity, and he will concentrate his forces
with all the expedition of which he is ca-
pable—let us be fortunate enough to check
him in this first attempt, he will decline at
an astonishing ratio, and it is therefore
incumbent upon us to use every exertion
and make every sacrifice to increase the
power of our gallant chief, who may now
have the honor of defeating Bonaparte.

BENGAL.
GENERAL ORDERS,
By the Honorable the Vice President
in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MAY 1, 1815.
In consequence of orders received from
the Honorable the Court of Directors, un-
der date the 3d of June 1814, directing
that the present Offices of Surveyor Gen-
eral at each of the three Presidencies be
abolished, and that a Surveyor General
for all India, open to selection from the
three Presidencies be appointed and sta-
tioned at Fort William; the Honorable the
Vice President in Council now announces
the appointment by His Excellency the
Right Honorable the Governor General,
of Colonel Colin MacKenzie, of the En-
gineer Corps on the Establishment of Fort
St. George, to be "Surveyor General of
India," with the Monthly Salary and Es-
tablishment as at present drawn by the
Surveyor General of Bengal.
The date from which Colonel MacKen-
zie's appointment is to have effect, will be
notified hereafter.
Colonel Crawford is directed to retain
charge of the Office of Surveyor General,
and to conduct the duties of it on its pre-
sent footing, until the arrival of Colonel
MacKenzie at Fort William.
The Vice President in Council considers
it to be due to Colonel Crawford to express
in Public Orders, the highest approbation
of his conduct during the period he has
held the appointment of Surveyor Gen-
eral in Bengal.
C. W. GARDINER,
Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

ORIENTAL STAR, MAY 13.
We had stated in our last number, tha
colonel Nicholls has occupied the table
land in the vicinity of Almora, in the
early part of last month: and we have
now the high gratification to announce to
our readers, that the anxiously expect d
intelligence of the fall of that place
reached town on the evening of Thursday
last. The action was bloody and severe:
Systi Dhub, the Goorkah commander, who
had captured captain Hearsay and three
sirdars fell, together with one hundred and
ninety men. This engagement took place
on the 23d; and on the 25th, the seven
stockades of the enemy erected in front
for the protection of the city, were assault-
ed and carried one after the other in a truly
gallant style. The fall of Almora was
officially announced yesterday, and a Royal
Salute directed to be fired from the ram-
parts of Fort William, in honor of the
success of the British arms in that quarter
of Nepal, and the consequent conquest of
the whole of the rich and important pro-
vince of Kemaon. The convention for
the surrender and evacuation of that pro-
vince, was concluded on the 27th ultimo,
with the principal Goorkah Chiefs.
Thus in the course of twenty-four days,
have the judicious and skillful measures
of colonel Nicholls, of His Majesty's
14th regiment of foot, caused a bold and
daring enemy to evacuate a whole pro-
vince, and covered his little band of war-
riors with glory. We hope the gallant
Hearsay is restored to the British army,
by this brilliant success of our arms.
This shock, together with that received

by the enemy at Mahoon, must, we conceive, electrify the Goorkah Rajah, and bring him to speedy terms of submission and respect for the British power and Government.

Our letters from Benares, mention the refractory and ungrateful conduct of the Rajah of *Bhurdi*; who about three years ago, experienced the most liberal support and assistance from the British Government. One of his nobles, at that period, had taken occasion of the indolence and effeminacy of the Rajah's disposition, to rebel against him and erect a *Gurhi* or strong-hold in his master's dominions, with the ultimate view of subjecting the whole of the territory to his own authority, and thereby to ascend that throne which he conceived to be so ill filled. The Rajah had for a considerable time, in vain attempted to dislodge this rebel from his fortified position, and bring him to submission and a proper sense of duty to his sovereign; but the Rajah's weak endeavours to reduce the power of this refractory Chieftain, tended only to give him greater importance in the eyes of his other subjects, and made every renegade and discontented soldier flock round the standard of rebellion unturled by a daring and enterprising Chief. Having thus collected a large body of men, he commenced marauder and laid waste the villages round about the country, to enrich his coffers and feed his rabble. He at length extended his depredations to such an extent, that the Rajah felt himself insecure upon his throne and was compelled to solicit the aid of the British Government. Ever ready to protect the rights of sovereigns and to help the weak, our Government sent a detachment of troops to reduce the rebel to the authority of his sovereign. The fort was stormed and taken; the chief fled; the rebel army was dispersed; and the country restored to order and tranquillity. But all these advantages were obtained for the Rajah, with no considerable loss on our part. The Rajah therefore entered into solemn engagements with the British Government, not to build any forts himself, neither to allow any of his nobles to do so under very heavy penalties; and the rebel's fort was consequently razed to the ground. The Rajah of *Bhurdi*, seemed hitherto to observe his engagements with fidelity. But about two months ago, Mr. R. the Magistrate, received certain information that the Rajah had commenced the construction of a strong fort, contrary to the treaty of alliance entered into between him and the British Government. Mr. R. agreeably to his instructions, requested to be informed from the Rajah's vakeel, whether, if the report that a fort was constructing in the Rajah's dominions was true, and if true, by whose authority, or at whose expence it was building. Mr. R. was informed by the Rajah, that he was erecting the fort, and had a right to do what he thought proper in his own dominions.

Thus having ungratefully violated his solemn engagements with the British Government and tore the articles of amity and alliance asunder, he put himself in an hostile attitude against his late benefactors. Two companies of the provincial battalions, under the command of major Rose, were therefore ordered to proceed against him. The detachment left Benares on the 28th ultimo, for Farrukhsabad, sixty miles distant from *Bhurdi*; but it having been discovered, that the enemy had occupied, with a considerable force, all the passes into *Bhurdi*, which are strong by nature and difficult of access, a reinforcement was ordered to join major Rose with a battering train, which left Benares on the 20th. We hope soon to announce to our readers the successful termination of this expedition against a Rajah, whom every tie of gratitude ought to have attached to his generous friends and deliverers.

EUROPE.

WHITEHALL, — JAN. 2.

Whereas his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, Sovereign of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, is desirous of commemorating the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which this empire has been engaged, and of marking in an especial manner his gracious sense of the valour, perseverance, and devotion, manifested by the Officers of his Majesty's Forces by sea and land; — And whereas his Royal Highness has thought it fit, by virtue of his Royal Prerogative, and of the powers reserved to the Sovereign in the Statutes of the said Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, to advance the splendour and extend the limits

of the said Order, to the end that those Officers who have had the opportunities of signalizing themselves by eminent services during the late war, may share in the honours of the said Order, and that their names may be delivered down to remote posterity, accompanied by the marks of distinction which they have so nobly earned.

The Prince Regent, therefore, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to ordain as follows: — 1st. — The Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall, from this time forward, be composed of Three Classes, differing in their ranks and degrees of dignity.

2d. — The First Class of the said Order shall consist of Knights Grand Crosses; which designation shall be substituted henceforward for that of Knights Companions; and from the date hereof the present Knights Companions and Extra Knights of the said Order shall, in all acts, proceedings, and pleadings, be styled Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

3d. — The number of the Knights Grand Crosses shall not at any time, or upon any account whatever, exceed seventy-two; whereof there may be a number not exceeding twelve so nominated and appointed, in consideration of eminent services rendered to the state by British subjects in civil and diplomatic employments.

4th. — The said Knights Grand Crosses shall be subject to the same Rules and Ordinances, and have, hold, and enjoy, all and singular the rights, privileges, immunities, and advantages, which the Knights Companions of the said Order have hitherto held and enjoyed, by virtue of the statutes, excepting as far as may be altered or affected by the present decree.

5th. — It shall be lawful for all the present Knights Grand Crosses, from and after the date hereof, to wear upon the left side of their upper vestment, the Star or Ensign of the said Order, although such Knight Grand Cross may not have been installed; and henceforward the said Star or Ensign shall be worn by each and every Knight Grand Cross, immediately after his being so nominated and appointed, provided that it shall not be lawful for any Knight Grand Cross to wear the Collar of the said Order, until he shall have been formally installed, according to the statutes, or unless a dispensation has been granted for the non-observance of the ceremonial of installation.

6th. — In order to distinguish more particularly those Officers of his Majesty's forces, by sea and land, upon whom the First Class of the said Order hath already been, or may hereafter be, conferred in consideration of special military service, such Officers shall henceforward bear upon the Ensign or Star, and likewise upon the Badge of the Order, the addition of a wreath of laurel encircling the motto, and issuing from an escrol inscribed "Ich Dien."

This distinction being of a military nature, it is not to be borne by the Knights of the First Class, upon whom the Order shall have been, or may hereafter be, conferred for civil services.

7th. — The dignity of a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, shall upon no account be conferred upon any Officer of his Majesty's service, who shall not have attained the rank of Major General in the Army, or Rear Admiral in the Navy, except as to the twelve Knights Grand Crosses, who may be nominated and appointed for civil services.

8th. — His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, is pleased to declare and constitute, those whose names are undermentioned, to be the Knights Grand Crosses, composing the First Class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

- | Military Knights Grand Crosses. | Civil Knights Grand Crosses. |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1 The Sovereign. | |
| 2 His Royal Highness the Duke of York, acting as Grand Master. | |
| 3 Admiral the Earl of St. Vincent. | 1 Sir Robert Gunning |
| 4 General Sir Robert Abercrombie. | 2 The Earl of Malmesbury |
| 5 Admiral Vis. Keith. | 3 Lord Henry |
| 6 Admiral Sir John B. Warren, Bart. | 4 Lord Whitworth |
| 7 General Sir Alfred Clarke. | 5 Sir Joseph Banks, Bart. |
| 8 Adm. Sir J. Colpoys. | 6 Rt. Hon. Sir A. Paget |
| 9 Gen. Lord Hutchinson. | 7 Sir Philip Francis |
| 10 Admiral Sir John T. Duckworth. | 8 Sir George H. Barlow |
| 11 Admiral Sir J. Saumarez. | 9 Viscount Strangford |
| 12 Gen. Sir Eyre Coote | 10 The Hon. Sir Henry Wellesley |
| 13 Gen. Sir John Francis Cudock | 11 The Right Hon. Sir Charles Stuart |
| 14 Gen. Sir D. Dundas | 12 |
| 15 Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K. G. | |
| 16 General the Earl of Ludlow | |
| 17 Vice-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood. | |
| 18 Admiral the Earl of Northesk. | |
| 19 Vice-Admiral Sir Richard J. Strachan. | |
| 20 Vice-Admiral the Hon. Sir Alexander Cochrane. | |
| 21 Lieutenant-General Sir John Stuart. | |
| 22 Vice-Admiral Sir Richard G. Keats. | |
| 23 General Sir David Baird. | |
| 24 General Sir George Beckwith. | |
| 25 Lieutenant-General Lord Niddry. | |
| 26 Lieutenant-General Sir Brent Spencer. | |
| 27 Lieutenant-General Sir John Cope Sherbrooke. | |
| 28 Lieutenant-General Lord Hereford. | |
| 29 Lieutenant-General Lord Lynedoch. | |
| 30 Lieutenant-General Lord Hill. | |
| 31 Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Auchmuty. | |
| 32 Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Paget. | |
| 33 Lieutenant-General Lord Combermere. | |

- 34 Admiral the Hon. Sir George C. Berkeley.
35 General Sir George Nugent.
36 General Sir William Keppel.
37 Lieutenant-General Sir John Doyle, Bart.
38 Lieutenant-General Lord Wm. Cavendish Bessborough.
39 Lieutenant-General Sir James Leith.
40 Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Picton.
41 Lieutenant-General Hon. Sir Galbraith Lowry Cole.
42 Lieutenant-General Lord Stewart.
43 Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope.
44 Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Clinton.
45 Lieutenant-General the Earl of Dalhousie.
46 Lieutenant-General the Hon. William Stewart.
47 Major-General Sir George Murray.
48 Major-General the Hon. Sir Edward Pakenham.
49 Admiral Sir William Young.
50 General the Hereditary Prince of Orange.
51 Admiral Lord Viscount Hood.
52 Admiral Sir Richard Onslow, Bart.
53 Admiral the Honorable Richard Cornwallis.
54 Admiral Lord Ralston.
55 Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart.
56 Lieutenant-General the Earl of Uxbridge.
57 Lieutenant-General Robert Brownrigg.
58 Lieutenant-General Harry Calvert.
59 Lieutenant-General Right Hon. Thomas Maitland.
60 Lieutenant-General William Henry Clinton.

9th. — And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is further pleased to ordain and declare, that the Princes of the Blood Royal holding commissions as General Officers in his Majesty's Army, or as Flag Officers in the Royal Navy, now and hereafter may be nominated and appointed Knights Grand Crosses of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, and shall not be included in the number of which the First Class of the Order is limited by the third article of the present instrument.

10th. — By virtue of the ordinance contained in the foregoing article, his Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased to declare the following Princes of the Blood Royal to be Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath, viz.

- His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

11th. — The Second Class of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath shall be composed of Knights Commanders, who shall have and enjoy in all future solemnities and proceedings, place and precedence before all Knights Bachelors of the United Kingdom, and shall enjoy and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities enjoyed by the said Knights Bachelors.

12th. — Upon the first institution of the Knights Commanders, the number shall not exceed one hundred and eighty, exclusive of foreign officers holding British commissions, of whom a number, not exceeding ten, may be admitted into the Second Class Honorary Knights Commanders. But in the event of actions of singular distinction, or of future wars, the number may be increased by the appointment of officers who shall be eligible according to the regulations and restrictions now established.

13th. — No person shall be eligible as a Knight Commander of the Bath, who does not actually hold, at the time of his nomination, a commission in his Majesty's Army or Navy: such commission not being below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the Army, or a Post Captain in the Navy.

14. — The Knights Commanders shall from the publication of the present instrument, be entitled severally to assume the distinctive appellation of Knighthood and shall bear the badge and ensign assigned as the distinctions of the second class of the Order, on their being duly invested with the same; that is to say, each Knight Commander shall wear the appropriate badge or cognizance pendant by a red-ribbon round the neck — and for further honour and distinction he shall wear the appropriate Star, embroidered on the left side of his upper vestment. There shall also be affixed in the Cathedral Church of St. Peter, Westminster, Escutcheons and Banners of the Arms of each Knight Commander under which the Name and Title of such Knight Commander, with the date of his Nomination, shall be inscribed — The Knights Commanders shall not be entitled to bear Supporters, but they shall be permitted to encircle their Arms with the Red Ribbon and Badge, appropriate to the Second Class of the Order of the Bath. And for the greater honour of this Class, no officer of his Majesty's Army or Navy shall be nominated hereafter to the dignity of a Knight Grand Cross, who shall not have been appointed previously a Knight Commander of the said Most Honourable Order.

15th. — His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been graciously pleased to appoint and nominate the undermentioned Officers of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces to be Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, viz.

- 1 Admiral George Montague.
2 Admiral Lord Gambier.
3 Admiral Sir Charles Maurice Pole, Bart.
4 Admiral James Hawkins Whitshed.
5 Admiral Sir Robert Calder, Bart.
6 Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, Bart.
7 Admiral John Knight.
8 Admiral Edward Thornbrough.
9 Admiral George Campbell.
10 Admiral Sir Albemarle Bertie, Bart.
11 Admiral Lord Exmouth.
12 Vice-Admiral William Domett.
13 Vice-Admiral George Murray.
14 Vice-Admiral John Sutton.
15 Vice-Admiral William Essington.
16 Vice-Admiral Eliab Hervey.
17 Vice-Admiral Sir Edmund Nagle.

- 18 Vice-Admiral Richard Grindhall.
19 Vice-Admiral Sir George Martin.
20 Vice-Admiral Sir William Sidney Smith.
21 Lieutenant General Gordon Drummond.
22 Vice-Admiral Herbert Sawyer.
23 Lieutenant General the Hon. John Abercromby.
24 Vice-Admiral the Hon. Robert Stopford.
25 Vice-Admiral Thomas Foley.
26 Lieutenant General Ronald Crauford Ferguson.
27 Lieutenant General Henry Ward.
28 Vice-Admiral Charles Tyler.
29 Vice-Admiral Lord Gardner.
30 Vice-Admiral William Mitchell.
31 Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Williams.
32 Vice-Admiral Sir Tho. Boulden Thompson, Bart.
33 Lieutenant General William Houston.
34 Lieutenant General the Hon. William Lumley.
35 Lieutenant General Wroth Palmer Acland.
36 Lieutenant General Miles Nightingall.
37 Lieutenant General Henry Frederick Campbell.
38 Vice-Admiral William Hargood.
39 Vice-Admiral Robert Moorsom.
40 Vice-Admiral Lawrence William Halsted.
41 Vice-Admiral Sir Harry Neale.
42 Vice-Admiral Sir Joseph Sidney Yorke.
43 Vice-Admiral the Hon. Arthur Kaye Legge.
44 Major General Alan Cameron.
45 Major General the Honorable Charles Colville.
46 Major General Henry Fane.
47 Major General George Anson.
48 Major General Kenneth Alexander Howard.
49 Rear Admiral Thomas Francis Fremantle.
50 Rear Admiral Sir Francis Laforey, Bart.
51 Rear Admiral Philip Charles Durham.
52 Rear Admiral Israel Pellew.
53 Major General Henry Bell (of the Royal Marines).
54 Major General John Oswald.
55 Major General William Anson.
56 Major General Edward Howorth.
57 Major General Charles Wade.
58 Major General John Ormsby Vandeleur.
59 Major General the Hon. Edward Stopford.
60 Major General George Townshend Walker.
61 Rear Admiral Benjamin Hallowell.
62 Rear Admiral George Hope.
63 Rear Admiral Lord Amelius Beaulieu.
64 Rear Admiral James Nicoll Morris.
65 Rear Admiral Thomas Ryam Martin.
66 Major General James Kempt.
67 Major General Robert Rollo Gillespie.
68 Major General William A. Pringle.
69 Rear Admiral William Johnstone Hope.
70 Rear Admiral Lord Henry Paulet.
71 Rear Admiral George Cockburn.
72 Rear Admiral Graham Moore.
73 Rear Admiral William Henry Bayntun.
74 Rear Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart.
75 Rear Admiral Richard Lee.
76 Major General Frederick Phillips Robinson.
77 Major General Edward Barnes.
78 Major General the Honorable William Ponsonby.
79 Major General John Byng.
80 Major General Thomas Brishane.
81 Major General Denis Pack.
82 Major General Lord Robert Edward Somerset.
83 Major General Thomas Bradford.
84 Major General John Lambert.
85 Major General James Willoughby Gordon.
86 Major General Manly Power.
87 Major General Samuel Gibbs.
88 Major General Lord Aylmer.
89 Rear Admiral William Hotham.
90 Rear Admiral Patteny Malcolm.
91 Rear Admiral Sir John Gore.
92 Rear Admiral the Honorable Henry Hotham.
93 Rear Admiral Sir Home Popham.
94 Rear Admiral Sir Josias Rowley, Bart.
95 Rear Admiral Edward Codrington.
96 Rear Admiral Sir Charles R. Wey.
97 Major General Colquhoun Grant.
98 Major General Sir T. Sidney Beckwith.
99 Major General the Hon. Robert W. O'Callaghan.
100 Major General John Keane.
101 Major General Colin Halkett.
102 Major General Henry Edward Bunbury.
103 Major General Richard Hussey Vivian.
104 Major General Henry Torrens.
105 Captain Sir George Eyre, of the Royal Navy.
106 Captain Sir Charles Brishane, R. N.
107 Captain John Talbot, R. N.
108 Captain Sir Edward Barry, Bart. R. N.
109 Captain Sir Edward Hamilton, R. N.
110 Captain Edward William C. R. Owen, R. N.
111 Captain Sir Thos. Masterman Hardy, Bart. R. N.
112 Captain Sir Jahleel Brenton, Bart. R. N.
113 Captain Sir Michael Seymour, Bart. R. N.
114 Captain Sir Thomas Layie, R. N.
115 Captain Sir Philip B. V. Brooke, Bart. R. N.
116 Captain Sir William Hoste, Bart. R. N.
117 Captain Sir Christopher Cole, R. N.
118 Captain Sir George R. Collier, Bart. R. N.
119 Captain Sir James Lind, R. N.
120 Captain James Alexander Gordon, R. N.
121 Captain Sir Thomas Spires, R. N.
122 Captain Sir Edward Tucke, R. N.
123 Captain Sir James Lucas Yea, R. N.
124 Colonel John Elley, Royal Regt. Horse Guards.
125 Colonel Charles P. Belsom, 28th Regiment.
126 Colonel William Howe Delacay, Deputy Quarter Master General.
127 Colonel Benjamin Durban, 21 West India Regt.
128 Colonel George Rissour Bingham, 53rd Foot.
129 Colonel the Hon. Charles J. Greville, 38th Foot.
130 Colonel Haylet Framingham, Royal Artillery.
131 Colonel Andrew F. Bernard, 25th Foot.
132 Colonel William Robe, Royal Artillery.
133 Colonel Henry Watson Ellis, 23rd Foot.
134 Colonel John Cameron, 9th Foot.
135 Colonel the Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, 74th Foot.
136 Colonel Charles Pratt, 5th Foot.
137 Colonel Edward Blakeny, 7th Foot.
138 Colonel John M'Lean, 27th Foot.
139 Colonel Richard D. Jackson, Coldstream Guards.
140 Colonel William Douglas, 91st Foot.
141 Colonel Collin Campbell, Coldstream Guards.
142 Colonel John Colborne, 53rd Foot.
143 Colonel Sir A. Campbell, Portuguese Service.
144 Colonel Thomas Arbuthnot, 57th Foot.
145 Colonel Hen. F. Bouvier, Coldstream Guards.
146 Lieutenant-Colonel Wm. Williams 13th Foot.
147 Lieutenant-Colonel Hen. H. Bradford, 1st Guards.
148 Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Leith, 31st Foot.
149 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable R. L. Dundas, Royal Staff Corps.
150 Lieutenant-Colonel Robt. Arbuthnot, Coldstream Guards.
151 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Sutton, 23rd Foot.
152 Lieutenant-Colonel J. Douglas, Portuguese Service.
153 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Hardine, 1st Guards.
154 Lieutenant-Colonel George Henry F. Berkeley, 35th Foot.
155 Lieutenant-Colonel Jeremiah Dickson, Assistant Quarter-master General.
156 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John M. Doyle.
157 Lieutenant-Colonel Sir T. Noel Hill, 1st Guards.
158 Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Mecara, 42nd Foot.

(Continued in the Supplement.)

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1815.

(Continued from the Gazette.)

- 159 Lieutenant-Colonel the Honorable Alexander Gordon, 3d Foot Guards.
- 160 Lieutenant-Colonel Henry William Carr, 83d Foot.
- 161 Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Broke, Assistant Quarter-master General.
- 162 Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Fitzroy Somerset, 1st Guards.
- 163 Lieutenant-Colonel James Wilson, 49th Foot.
- 164 Lt.-Col. Alexander J. Dickson, Royal Artillery.
- 165 Lieutenant-Colonel John May, Royal Artillery.
- 166 Lieut.-Col. George Scovell, late Staff corps of Cavalry.
- 167 Lieut.-Col. William Gomm, Coldstream Guards.
- 168 Lieutenant-Colonel Ulysses Burgh, 1st Guards.
- 169 Lieutenant-Colonel Francis D'Oyley, 1st Guards.
- 170 Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Williams, of the Royal Marines.
- 171 Lieutenant Colonel James Malcolm, of the Royal Marines.
- 172 Lieutenant Colonel James A. Hope, 8d Guards.
- 173 Lieutenant Colonel Augustus Frazer, Royal Artillery.
- 174 Lieut. Colonel Hew D. Ross, Royal Artillery.
- 175 Lieut. Colonel Edmund K. Williams, 81st Foot.
- 176 Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell Grant, 42d Foot.
- 177 Lieutenant Colonel Frederick Sovin, 28th Foot.
- 178 Lieut. Colonel Joseph Carnarvon, Royal Artillery.
- 179 Lieut. Colonel Robert Gardiner, Royal Artillery.
- 180 Lieutenant Colonel John Dyer, Royal Artillery.

- List of Honorary Knights-Commanders of the most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.*
- 1 Lieutenant General Charles Baron Linsingen.
 - 2 Lieutenant General Count Walmoden.
 - 3 Lieutenant General Count Noyent.
 - 4 Major General Sigismund Baron Low.
 - 5 Major General Charles Baron Alten.
 - 6 Major General Henry de Blouher.
 - 7 Major General Wilhelm de Dornberg.
 - 8 Colonel Frederic Baron de Arenschidt.
 - 9 Lieutenant Colonel F. A. de Hertzberg.
 - 10 Lieutenant Colonel Julius Hardmann.

16th.—The Third Class the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath shall be composed of Officers holding Commissions in his Majesty's service, by sea or land, who shall be styled Companions of the said Order. They shall not be entitled to the appellation, style, precedence, or privileges of Knights Bachelors, but they shall take place and precedence of all Esquires of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

17th.—No Officer shall be nominated a Companion of the said Most Honorable Order unless he shall have received, or shall hereafter receive a Medal, or other Badge of Honour, or shall have been specially mentioned by name in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself by his valour and conduct in action against his Majesty's enemies, since the commencement of the war in 1803, or shall hereafter be named in dispatches published in the London Gazette, as having distinguished himself.

18th.—The Companions of the said Order shall wear the badge assigned to the Third Class pendant by a narrow red ribbon to the button hole.

19th.—And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to ordain and enjoin, that the said Knights-Commanders, and the said Companions, shall respectively be governed by the Rules and Regulations which his Royal Highness, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, hath been graciously pleased to make, ordain, and enjoin for them; and by such other Rules and Ordinances as may be from time to time made and ordained by his Majesty, his Heirs, and Successors, Kings of this Realm.

And his Royal Highness the Prince Regent hath been pleased to appoint, that Sir George Naylor, Knight, Genealogist and Blue Courser Herald of the Order of the Bath, and York Herald, shall be the Officer of Arms attendant upon the said Knights-Commanders and Companions; and also to commend that the Officers hereby appointed Knights-Commanders, and those who shall hereafter be respectively nominated and constituted Knights-Commanders or Companions, shall immediately after such nomination transmit to the said Sir George Naylor, a statement of their respective military services, verified by their signatures, in order that the same may be by him recorded in books appropriated to the said Knights-Commanders and Companions.

And his Royal Highness has also been pleased to a; prove, that Mr. William Woods be the Secretary appertaining to the said Knights-Commanders and Companions.

WHITEHALL, — JANUARY 6, 1815.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, having taken into consideration the eminent services which have been rendered to the Empire by the officers in the service of the Honorable East India Company, has been pleased to ordain, that fifteen of the most distinguished officers of the said service, holding commissions from his Majesty, not below the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, may be raised to the dignity of the Knights-Commanders of the Most Honorable Military Orders of the Bath, exclusive of the number of Knights-Commanders belonging to his Majesty's forces by sea and land, who have been nominated by the Ordinance bearing date the 2d instant; and his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to ordain, that the said Officers of the

East India Company's service shall enjoy all and singular the rights, privileges, and immunities, secured to the second class of the said Most Honorable Order; and that they shall be governed by the rules and ordinances now established, or hereafter to be established by his Majesty, his heirs and successors, for the Government of the Knights-Commanders of the Bath.—But in the event of future wars, and of the actions of signal distinction, the said number of fifteen may be increased by the appointment of Officers who shall be eligible according to the established regulations and restrictions.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been further pleased to ordain, that certain officers of the East India Company's service, holding his Majesty's commission, may be appointed Companions of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, in consideration of eminent services rendered in action with the enemy; and the said officers shall enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities, secured to the third class of the said order; and shall be governed by the regulations and restrictions established with regard to the nomination and Government of the Companions of the said Most Honorable Order.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 23.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to appoint the under-mentioned officers of the East India Company's forces, to take rank by Brevet as Lieutenant Generals in his Majesty's army, in the East Indies only:—

- Major Generals—Charles Morgan, Thomas Bridges, Wm. Jones, Wm. Popham, Robert Stuart, Thomas Gells, Gabriel Johnston, George Deane, James Nicol, George Conyngham, John Peeble, Thomas Trent, Robert Nicholson, Richard Tolson, Vere Warner Hussey, David Smith, Richard Jones, Wm. Nevil Cameron, Daniel Burr.
- 4th Regiment of Foot—Lieutenants W. H. Alley and E. P. Hopkins to be Captains of Companies.
- 7th Ditto—Capt. John Orr to be Major; Lieutenants Richard Kirwan and Patrick J. Burke to be Captains of Companies.
- 44th Ditto—Lieut. Thomas E. Tucker, from the 23d Foot, to be Captain of a Company.
- 60th Ditto—Lieut. Col. F. Gomer, from the Staff of the Foreign Depot, to be Captain of a Company.
- 62d Ditto—Capt. A. C. Drawater, from the 70th Foot, to be Captain of a Company.
- 70th Ditto—Capt. J. F. Sweeney, from the 62d Foot, to be Captain of a Company.
- 75th Ditto—Lieut. James John Rowe, from half pay of the 45th Foot, to be Lieutenant.
- 93d Ditto—Major Wm. Wemyss to be Lieutenant Colonel; Capt. Richard Ryan to be Major; Lieutenants Alexander McDonnell, H. H. McLean, and J. Hedderwick, to be Captains of Companies.
- 1st West India Regiment—Lieut. Henry Hyde to be Captain of a Company.
- 6th Ditto—Lieut. Gen. Sir Miles Nightingall, K. C. B. to be Colonel.
- Royal Staff Corps—Lieut. Francis Read to be Captain of a Company.
- York Chasseurs—Capt. John Montgomery, from half pay of the 21st Foot, Lieutenants Hon. Charles Gore, from the 43d Foot, Augustus Frederick D'Este, from the 7th Foot, Wm. Dallas, from the 9th Foot, and George Philips, from the 3d Dragoons, to be Captains of Companies.
- Brevet—Captains A. C. Wyll, of the 7th Foot, and J. F. Love, of the 52d Foot, to be Majors in the Army.
- The King's German Legion—2d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut. Frederick Baron Bulow to be Captain of a Troop.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 28.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Sir Geo. R. Collier, K. C. B. of his Majesty's Ship Leander, addressed to Rear-Admiral Griffith.

His Majesty's ship Leander, Dec. 29, 1814.

SIR,
I have the pleasure to acquaint you, that with the squadron under my orders, being in quest of the American ships of war which escaped during the late gales from the ports of Massachusetts, I had the good fortune, yesterday at sun-set, to capture the celebrated privateer Prince de Neufchatel, hermaphrodite-rigged, pierced for 22 guns, and having 18 mounted, six of which are long nine and 12-pounders, and the rest 12-pounder carronades; measures

330 tons, with a crew of 130 men, under the command of Nicholas Millin, by birth a Frenchman, and one of superior professional skill and enterprise.

She sailed from Boston on the 31st instant, and is the completest vessel I ever saw. The activity of the Captains of the Newcastle and Acasta cut off the chance of escape from this cruiser during a chase of ten hours, the wind blowing a hard gale. I cannot refrain from congratulating you on the capture of this vessel, as she had been chased during former cruises by upwards of 60 different British men of war, and frequently under their guns; nor did she bring to, in the present instance, till she shot from this ship and the Newcastle were flying over her.

I have, &c.

GEO. R. COLLIER, Captain.
To Rear-Admiral Griffith, &c.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 18.

Copy of a Letter from Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Hotham, K. C. B. to John Wilson Croker, Esq. dated on board H. M. S. Superb, at anchor before New London, Jan. 23.

SIR,

I have the honour to request you will be pleased to lay the inclosed copy of a letter and its inclosures, which I have this day addressed to Vice-Admiral Sir Alexander Cochrane, the commander-in-chief, detailing the capture of the United States' ship President, on the 15th instant, under the circumstances therein mentioned, before the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, with which, in his absence, I have directed Lieut. Hare, commanding his Majesty's schooner Pictou, to proceed forthwith to England for their Lordship's information.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HOTHAM, Rear-Admiral.

Superb, at Anchor before New London, January 23.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you with the capture of the United States' ship, President, on the 15th inst. by the force described in the Margin,* which I collected off the Bar of New York, under the direction of Captain Hayes. She and the Macedonian armed brig, of 420 tons, loaded with provisions, sailed on the preceding evening, under the command of Commodore Decatur: but the present season of the year, and the dark nights, of which he availed himself, have not enabled him to elude the vigilance of Captain Hays, and the Commanders of his Majesty's ships under his orders, who have well discharged the important duty assigned to them: and I beg leave to offer you my congratulations on the design of the American Government being defeated. You will perceive by the reports Captain Hayes has delivered to me, (copies of which I do myself the honour to transmit to you herewith,) the ardour displayed by Captain Hope in the pursuit, the intrepidity with which he brought the enemy's ship to close action, and the undaunted spirit with which the Endymion's inferior force was singly employed for the space of two hours and a half, leaving honorable evidence of judgment in the position she was placed in, and of the destructive precision of her fire, in the sinking state of her antagonist, the heavy loss sustained by him, and his inability to make further resistance when the Pomone arrived up with him; while the loss and damage sustained by the Endymion was comparatively small: and although the distinguished conduct of Captain Hope, his officers, and ship's company, can derive no additional lustre from my commendation, I cannot withhold my tribute of applause: nor can I refrain from assuring you, that the judicious conduct of Captain Hayes, in the direction of the force entrusted to his orders, and the exertions exhibited by him and by Captains Parker, Hope, and Lumley, have justified the confidence I had placed in their zeal, and have rendered them worthy of your approbation.

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY HOTHAM, Rear-Admiral.

To the Hon. A. Cochrane, K. B.
Commander-in-Chief, &c.

*Majestic, at Sea, Jan. 17, 1815,
lat. 39 min. 43 deg. N. long
7 min. 53 deg. W.*

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, that notwithstanding my utmost endeavours to keep the squadron committed to my charge close in with Sandy Hook, agreeably to your directions, for the purpose of preventing the escape of the United States' ship President, and other vessels ready for sea at Staten Island, we were repeatedly blown off by frequent gales; but the very great attention paid to my orders and instructions by the respective Captains, in situations difficult to keep company, prevented separation; and whenever the wind did force us from the coast, I invariably, on the gale moderating, placed the squadron on that point of bearing from the Hook I judged it likely, from existing circumstances, would be the enemy's track; and it is with great pleasure I have now to inform you of the success of the squadron in the capture of the United States' ship President, Commodore Decatur, on Sunday night, after an anxious chase of 18 hours.

On Friday, the Tenedos joined me, with your order to take Captain Parker in flat ship under my command; we were then in company with the Endymion and Pomone, off the Hook, and in sight of the enemy's ships: but that night the squadron was blown off again in a severe snow-storm. On Saturday, the wind and weather became favourable for the enemy, and I had no doubt but he would attempt his escape that night; it was impossible, from the direction of the wind, to get in with the Hook, and as before stated, (in preference to closing the land to the southward,) we stood away to the northward and eastward, till the squadron reached the supposed tract of the enemy; and what is a little singular, at the very instant of arriving at that point, an hour before day-light, Sandy Hook bearing W. N. W. fifteen leagues, we were made happy by the sight of a ship and brig standing to the southward and eastward, and not more than two miles on the Majestic's weather bow; the night-signal for a general chase was made, and promptly obeyed by all the ships.

In the course of the day, the chase became extremely interesting by the endeavours of the enemy to escape, and the exertions of the Captains to get their respective ships alongside of him; the former by cutting away his anchors, and throwing overboard every moveable article, with a great quantity of provisions, and the latter by trimming their ships in every way possible to effect their purpose. As the day advanced the wind declined, giving the Endymion an evident advantage in sailing; and Captain Hope's exertions enabled him to get his ship alongside of the enemy, and commence close action at half an hour past five o'clock in the evening, which was continued with great gallantry and spirit on both sides, for two hours and a half, when the Endymion's sails being cut from the yards, the enemy got a-head; Captain Hope taking this opportunity to bend new sails to enable him to get his ship alongside again, the action ceased, till the Pomone—getting up at half past eleven at night, and firing a few shots, the enemy hailed to say, she had already surrendered.

The ship being taken possession of, proved to be the President, as above stated, commanded by Commodore Decatur. The vessel in company with her was the Macedonian brig,* which made her escape by very superior sailing.

And now, Sir, a very pleasing part of my duty is the bearing testimony to the able and masterly manner in which the Endymion was conducted, and the gallantry with which she was fought; and when the effect produced by her well directed fire upon the President is witnessed, it cannot be doubted but that Captain Hope would have succeeded in either capturing or sinking her, had none of the squadron been in sight.

For your further information I have the honour to enclose Captain Hope's letter, with a return of killed and wounded on board the Endymion. I have not yet been able to ascertain the loss of the President, but I believe it to be much greater than the Endymion's, and she had six feet of water in the hold when taken possession of; both ships were very much cut up in

* Majestic, capt. Hayes; Tenedos, capt. Hyde Parker; Endymion, capt. Hope; Pomone, captain Lumley.

* A merchant ship laden with provisions.

masts and rigging, and had the present most severe gale commenced twelve hours sooner, the prize would undoubtedly have sunk: as soon as the weather will permit a communication, I shall procure further particulars, and then send the *Endymion* and *Pomone*, with the prize and prisoners, to Bermuda.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JOHN HAYES, Captain.

Rear Admiral the Hon. Sir H. Hotham, &c.

P. S. The ships having parted company in the gale, no further particulars have been obtained.

Number of persons of all descriptions on board the *President* previous to the action, about 490.

Number and Calibre of her Guns.

Main deck, 10 long 24-pounders.—Quarter deck, 14 42-pounder carronades, 1 long 24-pounder, 1 24-pounder howitzer.—Forecastle, 6 42-pounder carronades, 1 long 24-pounder.—Foretop, 2 brass 6-pounders.—Mantop, 2 brass 6-pounders.—Mizentop, 2 smaller guns.—Total 59.

His Majesty's Ship *Endymion*, at Sea, Jan. 15, 1815.

Sir,

I enclose a return of the killed and wounded, and I have great pleasure in bearing testimony of the very great assistance I received from the Senior Lieutenant, Morgan, during the whole day's proceedings; together with the cool and determined bravery of my officers and ship's company, on this fortunate occasion. Where every individual has so conspicuously done his duty, it would be injustice for me to particularize, but I trust the loss and damage sustained by the enemy's frigate, will shew the steady and well directed fire kept up by his Majesty's ship under my command. Although our loss has been severe, I am happy to state that it is trifling when compared with that of the enemy.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. HOPE.

To J. Hayes, Esq. Capt. of H. M. S. *Majestic*, and Senior Officer, off New York.

List of Killed and Wounded on board his Majesty's ship *Endymion*, in action with the United States ship *President*, on the 15th of January, 1815.

KILLED.—J. Read, quarter-master; S. Murphy, captain of the maintop; J. Fair, ordinary seaman; W. Ash, landman; M. Norton, able seaman; H. Jenkins, able seaman; R. Mitchell, able seaman; R. Annard, quarter-gunner; P. Connell, landman; W. Hope, landman; J. Smith, sergeant of marines.—Total 11.

WOUNDED.—J. Ensley, carpenter's mate, severely; J. Donovan, gunner's mate, severely; T. Duff, captain of the after-guard, dangerously; W. Lane, trumpeter, dangerously; J. Bailey, quarter-gunner, severely; J. Goodhall, able seaman, slightly; J. Eagan, landman, slightly; W. Mitford, landman, slightly; R. Jutting, landman, slightly; R. Lyons, landman, severely; T. Weeks, able seaman, slightly; J. Cole, ordinary seaman, severely; J. Price, private marine, severely; J. Evans, private marine, slightly.—Total, 14.

† The following is a correct Statement of the respective Force of the *President* and *Endymion*.

PRESIDENT.	ENDYMION.
34 24-pounder guns.	26 24-p. under guns.
20 42-pounder carronades.	22 32-pounder carronades.
4 6-p. under guns in the 24-pounder guns' tops.	
60 guns of all sizes.	48 guns of all sizes.
Full complement 490.	Full complement 340 men.
The weight of shot fired by the <i>President</i> at one round 1682lb. Tonnage, about 1600.	The weight of shot fired by the <i>Endymion</i> at one round, 1324lb. Tonnage, 1277.
The killed and wounded of the <i>President</i> are said to have been 100.	The killed and wounded in the <i>Endymion</i> were 25.

COMMODORE DECATUR'S ACCOUNT OF THE CAPTURE OF THE PRESIDENT.

His Britannic Majesty's ship *Endymion*, at Sea, Jan. 15, 1815.

Sir—The painful duty of detailing to you the particular causes which preceded and led to the capture of the late United States frigate *President*, by a squadron of His Britannic Majesty's ships, (as per margin) has devolved upon me. In my communication of the 14th, I made known to you my intention to sail on that evening; owing to some mistake of the pilots, the ship, in proceeding to sea, grounded on the bar, where she continued to strike heavily for an hour and a half. Although she had broken several of her rudder braces, and had received such other material injury as to render her return into port desirable, I was unable to do so from the strong westerly wind which was then blowing; it being now high water, it became necessary to force her over the bar before the tide

fell; in this we succeeded by 10 o'clock, when we shaped our course along the shore of Long Island for 50 miles, and then steered S. E. by E.; at 5 o'clock three ships were discovered ahead, we hauled the ship up immediately, and passed two miles to the northward of them; at day-light we discovered four ships in chase, one on each quarter, and two astern, the leading ship of the enemy, a razee, and about three miles distant: at meridian, the wind became light and baffling; we had increased our distance from the razee, but the next ship astern, which was also a large ship, had gained and continued to gain upon us considerably; we immediately occupied all hands to lighten ship, by starting water, cutting away the anchors, throwing overboard provisions, cables, spare spars, boats, and every article that could be got at, keeping the sails wet from the royals down. At 3 we had the wind quite light; the enemy, who had now been joined by a brig, had a strong breeze, and were coming up with us rapidly; the *Endymion* (mounting 50 guns, 24-pounders on her main deck) had now approached us within gun-shot, and had commenced a fire with her bow guns, which we returned from our stern; at five o'clock she had obtained a position on our starboard quarter, within half point blank shot, on which neither our stern nor quarter guns would bear; we were now steering E. by N. the wind N. W.: I remained with her in this position for half an hour, in the hope that she would close with us on our broadside, in which case I had prepared my crew to board; but from his continuing to yaw his ship to maintain his position, it became evident that to close was not his intention; every fire now cut some of our sails or rigging. To have continued our course under these circumstances would have been placing it in his power to cripple us, without being subject to injury himself, and to have hauled up more to the northward, to bring our stern guns to bear, would have exposed us to his raking fire.

It was now dusk, when I determined to alter my course south, for the purpose of bringing the enemy abeam; and although their ships astern were drawing up fast, I felt satisfied I should be enabled to throw him out of the combat before they could come up, and was not without hopes, if the night proved dark (of which there was every appearance), that I might still be enabled to effect my escape. Our opponent kept off at the same instant that we did, and our fire commenced at the same time; we continued engaged steering south, with steering sails set, two hours and a half, when we completely succeeded in dismantling her. Previously to her dropping entirely out of the action, there were intervals of minutes when the ships were broadside and broadside in which she did not fire a gun.

At this period (half past eight o'clock), although dark, the other ships of the squadron were in sight, and nearly within gun-shot; we were of course compelled to abandon her. In assuming our former course, for the purpose of avoiding the squadron, we were compelled to present our stern to our antagonist; but such was his state, although we were thus exposed and within range of his guns, that he did not avail himself of this favourable opportunity of raking us: we continued this course until 11 o'clock, when two fresh ships of the enemy (the *Pomone* and *Tenedos*) had come up; the *Pomone* had opened her fire on the larboard bow within musket shot, the other about two cables' length astern, taking a raking position on one quarter, and the rest (with the exception of the *Endymion*, which ship was not in sight) within gun-shot. Thus situated, with about one fifth of my crew killed or wounded, my ship crippled, and a more than fourfold force opposed to me, without a chance of escape left, I deemed it my duty to surrender. It is with emotions of pride, I bear testimony to the gallantry and steadiness of every officer and man I had the honour to command on this occasion; & I feel satisfied that the fact of their having beaten a force equal to themselves, in the presence and almost under the guns of so vastly a superior force, when too it was almost self-evident that whatever their exertions might be they must ultimately be captured, will be taken as evidence of what they would have performed, had the force opposed to them been in any degree equal. If, Sir, the issue of this affair had been fortunate, I should have felt it my duty to have recommended to your attention Lieutenants Shubrick and Gallagher; they maintained throughout the day the reputation they had acquired in former actions; Lieut. Twiggs, of the marines, displayed great zeal; his men were well supplied and the fire incomparably so long as the enemy continued within musket

range. Midshipman Randolph, who had charge of the fore-castle division, managed it to my entire satisfaction. From Mr. Robinson, who was serving as a volunteer, I received essential aid, particularly after I was deprived of the services of the master, and the severe loss I had sustained in my officers on the quarter-deck.

It is with extreme regret I have to inform you that Lieutenants Babbitt, Hamilton and Howell, fell in the action; they have left no officers of superior merit behind them. Of our loss in killed and wounded, I am unable at present to give you a correct statement, the attention of the surgeon being so entirely occupied with the wounded that he was unable to make out a correct return when I left the *President*; nor shall I be enabled to make it until our arrival in port, we having parted company with the squadron yesterday. The enclosed list, with the exception, I fear, of its being short of the number, will be found correct.

For twenty-four hours after the action it was nearly calm, and the squadron were occupied in repairing the crippled ships; such of the crew of the *President* as were not badly wounded were distributed on board the different ships; myself, and a part of my crew, were put on board this ship. On the 17th we had a gale from the eastward, when this ship lost her bowsprit, fore and main-masts, and mizen top-mast, all of which were badly wounded, and was, in consequence of her shattered condition, obliged to throw overboard all her upper-deck guns.—Her loss in killed and wounded must have been very great: they appear extremely anxious to conceal it. The number thrown overboard during the action, and the day following, I have not been able to ascertain: ten were buried after I came on board (36 hours after the action); the badly wounded, such as are compelled to keep their cots, occupy the gun-deck from the cabin-bulk-head to the main-mast.

From the crippled state of the *President's* spars, I feel satisfied she could not have saved her masts; and I feel serious apprehensions for the safety of our wounded left on board. It is due to Captain Hope to state that every attention has been paid by him to myself and officers that have been placed on board his ship, that delicacy and humanity could dictate.—I have the honour to be, with much respect, Sir, your obedient servant.

(Signed) S. DECATUR.

The Hon. Benj. Crowninshield, Sec. of the Navy.

British squadron referred to in the above letter:—*Majestic* (raze), *Endymion*, *Pomone*, *Tenedos*, and *Dispatch* brig.

LONDON, MARCH 31.

We received this morning the *Moniteur* and other Paris Papers of Monday last. They are very important. The *Moniteur* is filled with addresses of the Ministers, the Council of State, and other public Bodies, to Buonaparte, with his replies. The latter are in the old jacobin style. He seems to be cajoling the conventionalists.

In his reply to the Council of State he declares that he renounces all ideas of the great Empire, and will confine himself solely to the consolidation and happiness of the French Empire. He takes only the title of Emperor of the French—What does he call the French Empire? Is it France settled by the Treaty of Paris?

He is said to have assured the foreign Ministers at Paris, that he would abide by the Treaty of Paris, and hopes Foreign Powers will do the same, and not intermeddle in the internal affairs of France.

Yet what credit can be given to any profession or promise of his: he is not quite prepared for war; he wants to collect and concentrate his means. Hence he affects moderation, and disdains all ambitious projects. But let him once have assembled the means of war, and his moderation and his professions will be found to be mere waste paper.

Mortier is gone back to Paris, and the Traitor has of course been well received by the Rebel.

Augereau has published a strong Proclamation at Caen in favour of Buonaparte. Macdonald is gone back to Paris. The King of Naples has sent a courier to him and he has sent off a courier to the Emperor of Austria.

Cherbourg and St. Malo have declared against the Bourbons.

We observe that not one of the fleets or squadrons of France is mentioned as have declared against the Bourbons.

PARIS, MARCH 26.

"This day his Majesty the Emperor received, before Mass, in the Palace of the Tuilleries the Ministers who were introduced into his Majesty's Cabinet.

"The Prince Arch Chancellor of the Empire spoke in the name of the Ministers in the following terms:—

"Sire,—Your Majesty's Ministers come to offer you their most respectful felicitations. While all hearts feel the desire of manifesting their admiration and their joy, we have considered it our duty to consign our opinions, and the expression of our sentiments, in the Address which I have the honour of presenting to you.

"May your Majesty accept this homage of your faithful servants, of servants so severely tried, but so completely compensated by your presence, and by all the hopes which are thereto attached."

ADDRESS OF THE MINISTERS.

"Sire,—Providence, which watches over our destinies, has opened to your Majesty the path to the throne to which you were elevated by the free choice of the people and the national gratitude. The country raises again her majestic head. She salutes, for the second time, the Prince who dethroned anarchy, and whose existence alone consolidates our liberal institutions.

"The most just of revolutions, that which restored to man his dignity and political rights, has hurled from the throne the race of the Bourbons. After twenty-five years of the calamities of war, all the efforts of the foreigners have not been able to re-awaken affections which were either extinguished, or utterly unknown.—The interest of a few are sacrificed to those of the nation. The degrees of fate are accomplished. The cause of the people, the only legitimate right, has triumphed.—Your Majesty is restored to the wishes of the French: you have resumed the reins of government, amidst the blessings of your people and your army. France, Sire, has for its guarantee its will, and its dearest interests. She has also the expressions of your Majesty uttered amidst the assemblies that crowded around you on your journey."

"The Bourbons have not forgotten anything. Their promises have been broken—those of your Majesty will be kept inviolate. Your Majesty will only remember the services rendered to the nation, and will prove that in your eyes and in your heart, whatever may have been the opinions and exasperation of parties, all Citizens are the same before the law.—Your Majesty will also forget that we have been the master of the nations that surround us. This noble sentiment adds to the weight of glory already acquired. Your Majesty has prescribed to your Ministers the path they should follow. Your have announced to the nation the maxims by which you desire that it should be governed for the future. We are to have no foreign war, unless it be to repulse unjust aggression: no internal reaction, no arbitrary acts. Personal safety, protection of property, the free utterance of thought, such are the principles which your Majesty has pledged to us. Happy, Sire, are those who are called upon to co-operate in such sublime acts. Such benefaction will acquire for you, in posterity, when adulation shall be no more, the title of the father of the people.—They will be guaranteed to our children by the august heir of your Majesty, who will speedily be crowned."

"CAMPACERES, MOLLIER, Le Duc de GANTE, CAULINCOURT, Duc de [Vicenza] Le Duc de BASSANO, CARNOT, Le Duc de OTRANTE, Prince ECKMUHL."

HIS MAJESTY'S REPLY.

"The sentiments you express are my own.—All for the Nation, all for France, that is my motto. Myself and family, whom this great people have raised to the Throne of the French, and whom they have maintained there, notwithstanding political storms and vicissitudes, we desire, we deserve, we claim no other titles."

BONAPARTE'S DECLARATIONS.

Bay of Juan, March 1, 1815.

NAPOLEON, by the Grace of God and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c.

TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE.

Frenchmen!—The defection of the Duke of Castiglione delivered up Lyons, without defence, to our enemies; the army of which I confided to him the command, was by the number of its battalions, the bravery and patriotism of the troops which composed it, fully able to beat the Austrian corps opposed to it, and to get into the rear of the left wing of the enemy's army, which threatened Paris. The victories of *Champ Aubert*; of *Montmirail*, of *Chateau Thierry*, of *Vauchamp*, of *Mormans*, of *Montereau*, of *Craonne*, of *Rheims*, of *Arcy-sur-Aube*, and of *St. Dizier*; the rising of the brave peasants of Lorraine, of Champagne, of Alsace, of Franche Comte, and of Bourgoin, and the position which I had taken on the rear of the enemy's army, by separating it from its magazines, from its parks of reserve, from its convoys and all its equipages, had placed it in a desperate situation. The French were never on the point of being more powerful, and the flower of the enemy's army was lost without resource; it would have found its grave in those vast countries which it had mercilessly ravaged, when the treason of the Duke of Ragusa gave

of the capital and disorganised the army. The unexpected conduct of those two Generals who betrayed at once their country, their Prince, and their benefactor, changed the destiny of the war. The disastrous situation of the enemy was such, that at the conclusion of the affair which took place before Paris, it was without ammunition, on account of its separation from its parks of reserve. Under these new and important circumstances, my heart was rent, but my soul remained unshaken. I consulted only the interest of the country. I exiled myself on a rock in the middle of the sea. My life was, and ought to be, still useful to you. I did not permit the great number of citizens, who wished to accompany me, to partake my lot. I thought their presence useful to France; and I took with me only a handful of brave men, necessary for my guard. Raised to the Throne by your choice, all that has been done without you is illegitimate. For twenty-five years France has had new interest, new institutions, and new glory, which could only be secured by a national Government, and by a Dynasty created under these new circumstances. A Prince who should reign over you, who should be seated on my throne by the power of those very armies which ravaged our territory, would in vain attempt to support himself with the principles of feudal law; he would not be able to recover the honour and the rights of more than a small number of individuals, enemies of the people, who for twenty-five years, have condemned them in all our national assemblies. Your tranquillity at home, and your consequence abroad, would be lost for ever. Frenchmen! In my exile I heard your complaints and your wishes; you demanded that government of your choice which alone was legitimate. You accused my long blunder; you reproached me for sacrificing to my repose the great interest of the country. I have crossed the seas in the midst of dangers of every kind; I arrive amongst you to resume my rights which are yours. All that individuals have done, written, or said since the capture of Paris, I will be for ever ignorant of; it shall not at all influence the recollections which I preserve of the important services which they have performed. There are circumstances of such a nature as to be above human organization. Frenchmen! There is no nation, however small it may be, which has not had the right, and which may not withdraw itself from the disgrace of obeying a Prince imposed on it by an enemy momentarily victorious. When Charles VII. re-entered Paris, and overthrew the ephemeral throne of Henry V. he acknowledged that he held his throne from the valour of his heroes, and not from a Prince Regent of England. It is thus that to you alone, and to the brave men of the army, I account it, and shall always account it, my glory to owe every thing.

By the Emperor, (Signed) NAPOLEON.

The Grand Marshal performing the functions of Major-General of the Grand Army, (Signed) Count BERTRAND.

Gulf of Juan, March 1, 1815.

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God and the Constitution of the Empire, Emperor of the French, &c. &c. &c.

TO THE ARMY.

SOLDIERS! We were not conquered; two men risen from our ranks betrayed our laurels, their country, their Prince, their benefactor.

Those whom during twenty-five years we have seen traversing all Europe to raise up enemies against us; who have passed their lives in fighting against us in the ranks of foreign armies, cursing our fine France, shall they pretend to command and controul our eagles, on which they have not dared ever to look? Shall we endure that they should inherit the fruits of our glorious labours—that they should clothe themselves with our honours and our goods—that they should calumniate our glory? If their reign should continue, all would be lost, even the memory of those immortal days. With what fury do they pervert their very nature! They seek to poison what the world admires; and if there still remain any defenders of our glory, it is among those very enemies whom we have fought on the field of battle.

Soldiers! in my exile, I heard your voice; I have arrived through all obstacles and all perils; your General called to the throne by the choice of the people, and educated under your banners, is restored to you: come and join him.

Tear down these colours which the nation has proscribed, and which for 25 years served as a rallying signal to all the enemies of France; mount the cockade tricolor: you bore it in the days of our greatness.

We must not forget that we have been masters of nations; but we must not suffer any to intermeddle in our affairs.

Who shall presume to be master over us? Who would have the power? Recover those eagles which you had at Ulm, at Austerlitz, at Jena, at Eylau, at Friedland, at Tudela, at Eckmühl, at Essling, at Wagram, at Smolensk, at Moscow, at Lutzen, at Vurken, at Montmirail. Do you think that the handful of Frenchmen, who are now so arrogant, will endure to look on them? They shall return whence they came, and there if they please they shall reign as they pretend to have reigned during 19 years—Your posses-

sions, your rank, your glory, the possessions, the rank, the glory of your children, have no greater enemies than those Princes whom foreigners have imposed upon us: they are the enemies of our glory, because the recital of so many heroic actions, which have glorified the people of France fighting against them, to withdraw themselves from their yoke, is their condemnation.

The veterans of the armies of the Sambre and the Meuse, of the Rhine, of Italy, of Egypt, of the West, of the Grand Army, are all humiliated: their honourable wounds are disgraced: their successes were crimes; those heroes were rebels, as if, as the enemies of the people pretend, the legitimate sovereigns were in the midst of the foreign armies.

Honours, rewards, affection are given to those who have served against the country and us.

Soldiers! come and range yourselves under the standards of your Chief; his existence is only composed of yours; his rights are only those of the people and yours; his interest, his honour, his glory, are no other than your interest, your honour, and your glory. Victory shall march at the charge-step: the eagle, with the national colours, shall fly from steeple to steeple, even to the towers of Notre-Dame. Then you will be able to show your scars with honour; then you will be able to glory in what you have done; you will be the deliverers of the country. In your old age, surrounded and esteemed by your fellow-citizens, they will hear you with respect while you recount your high deeds: you will be able to say with pride:—“And I, too, was part of that grand army, which entered twice the walls of Vienna, those of Rome, of Berlin, of Madrid, of Moscow: and which delivered Paris from the foul blot which treason, and the presence of the enemy, imprinted on it.”

Honoured be those brave soldiers, the glory of the country; and eternal shame to those guilty Frenchmen, in whatever rank fortune caused them to be born, who fought for twenty-five years with the foreigners, to tear the bosom of the country.

By the Emperor,

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

The Grand Marshal performing the functions of Major-General of the Army.

BERTRAND.

DECLARATION OF HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, TO THE FRENCH, AND PARTICULARLY TO THE PARISIANS.

“After an abdication, the circumstances of which you are acquainted with: after a treaty, all the articles of which have been violated; after having seen my retreat penetrated by numerous assassins, all sent by the Bourbons; after having seen the French Ministers intriguing at Vienna, to wrest from me the asylum to which I was reduced, and to take from my wife and son, the States which had been guaranteed to them: from that son whose birth inspired you with so lively a joy, and who ought to have been, to all the Sovereigns a sacred pledge;—all these attempts, made in violation of plighted faith, have restored me to my throne and my liberty.

“Frenchmen! soon I shall be in my capital: I come surrounded by my brave brethren in arms—after having delivered our provinces of the South, and my good city of Lyons from the reign of fanaticism, which is that of the Bourbons. Fifteen days have suffered me to unite these faithful warriors, the honour of France: and, before the 30th of this month, your happy Emperor, the Sovereign of your choice, will put to flight those slothful Princes, who wish to render you tributary to foreigners, and the contempt of Europe. Franceshall still be the happiest country in the world. The French shall still be the Great Nation—Paris shall again become the Queen of Cities, as well as the seat of sciences and the arts.

“In concert with you, I will take measures, in order that the State may be governed constitutionally, and that a wise liberty may never degenerate into licentiousness.

“I will mitigate to the satisfaction of all, those imposts become odious, which the Bourbons gave you their princely word they would abolish, under the title of *Droits Reunis*, and which they have re-established under the title of indirect impositions.

“Property shall be without distinction respected and sacred, as well as individual liberty.

“The general tranquillity shall be constantly the object of my efforts; commerce, our flourishing manufactures; and agriculture, which under my reign attained so high a prosperity, shall be relieved from the enormous imposts with which an ephemeral Government have burthened them.

“Every thing shall be restored to order, and the dissipation of the finances of the State to gratify the luxury of the Court, shall be immediately repressed.

“No vengeance, it is far from my heart, the Bourbons have set a price upon my head, and I pardon them. If they fall into my power I will protect them; I will deliver them to their Allies, if they wish it, or to that foreign country where their Chief has already reigned nineteen years, and where he may continue this glorious reign. To this my vengeance is limited.

“Be calm, Parisians, and you National Guards of that noble City—you who have

already rendered such great services—you who, but for treason, would have been enabled to defend it for some hours longer, against those Allies who were ready to fly from France. Continue to protect property and civil liberty; then you will have deserved well of your Country and of your Emperor.

“From my Imperial General Headquarters, Bourgoing, March 8, 1815.

(Signed) “NAPOLEON.”

(Countersigned) “The General of the Division BERTRAND, Grand Marshal of the Palace, exercising the functions of Secretary of State.”

Speech of Louis 18th to the French Senate.

PARIS, MARCH 16.—The King went this day to the Chamber of Deputies; and being placed on the throne spoke in the following terms:—

“Gentlemen.—In this momentous crisis, when the public enemy has penetrated into a part of the kingdom, and threatens the liberty of the remainder, I come in the midst of you to draw closer those ties which unite us together, and which constitute the strength of the State—I donne, in addressing myself to you, to declare to France my sentiments and my wishes.

“I have revisited my country, and reconciled her to all foreign nations, who will, without doubt, maintain with the utmost fidelity those treaties which had restored to us peace. I have laboured for the benefit of my people—I have received, and still continue to receive the most striking proofs of their love. Can I, then, at sixty years of age, better terminate my career, than by dying in their defence?—Therefore, I fear nothing for myself, but I fear for France; he who comes to light again amongst us the torch of civil war, brings also the scourge of foreign war; he comes to reduce our country under his iron yoke; he comes, in short, to destroy that Constitutional Charter which I have given you—that Charter, my brightest title in the estimation of posterity—that Charter, which all Frenchmen cherish, and which I here swear to maintain. Let us rally, therefore, round it! let it be our sacred standard!—The descendants of Henry the Fourth will be the first that range themselves under it; they will be followed by all good Frenchmen. In short, Gentlemen, let the concurrence of the two Chambers give the authority of all the force that is necessary, and this war, truly national, will prove, by its happy termination, what a great nation, united in its love to its King and to its laws can effect.”

At the conclusion of the Speech, and when his Majesty departed, the Chamber rung with repeated peals of applause. Many thousand copies of this Speech were printed and distributed in Paris, where it produced the happiest effect.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

THE MARSHAL PRINCE OF MOSKWA TO THE TROOPS OF HIS DIVISION.

Officers, Subalterns, and Soldiers—The cause of the Bourbons is lost for ever! The legitimate Dynasty which the French nation has adopted, is about to re-ascend the throne: it is to the Emperor Napoleon, our Sovereign, to whom it belongs to reign alone over our fine country! What does it signify to us, whether the Bourbon Nobility resolve to expatriate themselves again, or to continue to live amongst us? The sacred cause of liberty and our independence will no longer suffer from their fatal influence. They wished to degrade our military glory, but they have deceived themselves. This glory is the result of too many noble labours to permit us ever to lose the recollection of it.

Soldiers! the time no longer exists when the people were governed by the extinguishment of all their rights. Liberty will ultimately triumph, and Napoleon, our august Emperor, is about to consolidate it for ever. Henceforth let this grand cause be ours and that of all Frenchmen! Let all the brave men whom I have the honour to command be impressed with this great truth.

Soldiers! I have often led you to victory; I now wish to conduct you to that immortal phalanx which the Emperor Napoleon is leading to Paris, and which will be there in a very few days; and where our hopes and happiness will be realised for ever. *Vive l'Empereur!*

(Signed) The Marshal of the Empire, the PRINCE OF MOSKWA.

Louis la Sautaiier, March 13, 1815.

PARIS, MARCH 23.

The *Moniteur* of this date contains a regular official diary of the progress of Bonaparte, from the period of his quitting Elba on the 26th ult. until his arrival at the gates of Paris on the evening of the 20th inst. but as the greater part of this detail has through other channels been before our readers, we deem it unnecessary to follow it.

The occurrences at Lyons, and those which preceded the possession of that city by Bonaparte, have already been detailed by us.

The 13th, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the Emperor arrived at Villefranche, a small town with 4000 inhabitants, and which at that moment, were surrounded by more than 60. He stopped for a short time at the North House, where a great number of wounded soldiers were presented to him.

He entered Macon at seven in the evening, still surrounded by the populace of the adjoining districts. He expressed his astonishment to the Maconese at the slight efforts made by them during the last war to defend themselves against the enemy, and to support the honour of Burgundy. “Sire, why did you give us a bad Mayor?” was the answer.

At Tournus the Emperor had nothing but praises to give to the people for the fine conduct and patriotism they exhibited in similar circumstances, as did also the inhabitants of Chalons and St. Jean-Lone. At Chalons, where, during 40 days, they resisted the forces of the enemy, and defended the passage of the Saône, the Emperor did justice to their manifestations of bravery; and as he could not repair to St. Jean, he sent the decorations of the Legion of Honour to the worthy Mayor of that town. “On this occasion the Emperor exclaimed—“It is for you, brave people, that I have instituted the Legion of Honour, and not for emigrants pensioned by our enemies!”

The Emperor received at Chalons the deputation from Dijon, which drove from its bosom the Prefect and the treacherous Mayor, whose conduct in the last campaign dishonoured their country. The Emperor displaced this Mayor, and appointed another in his stead, and confided the command of the district to Gen. Devaux.

The 15th, the Emperor lay at Autun, and from thence, on the 16th at Avallon—he found on this route the same sentiments which animated the Dauphinois. He re-established in their places all those functionaries who had been displaced, for assisting in the defence of the country against foreigners. The inhabitants of Chivy were especially the objects of the persecution of a coxcomb Sub-Prefect at Semur, for taking up arms against the enemies of their country. The Emperor gave orders for his arrest and conveyance to the prison at Avallon. The Emperor breakfasted the 17th at Vermanton, and came to Auxerre, where the Prefect Gomet remained faithful to his duty. He trampled the White Cockade under foot. The Emperor, apprised that the 6th Lancers had equally preferred the three-coloured Cockade, and advanced upon Montreau, to guard the bridge against a detachment of Gardes de Corps, who attempted to destroy it. The grand Gardes de Corps, who were not accustomed to the shock of lances, took to flight at the sight of these troops, but some of them were made prisoners.

At Auxerre, Comte Bertrand gave orders to collect a number of boats whereon to embark the troops, which already amounted to four divisions, and convey them the same evening to Fossard, so that they may arrive at one in the morning at Fontainebleau.

Before he quitted Auxerre, the Emperor was joined by the Prince of Moskwa, (Ney.) This Marshal having previously displayed the three coloured cockade among his troops.

The Emperor arrived at Fontainebleau, the 20th, at four o'clock in the morning. He learned that the Bourbons had quitted Paris, and that the capital was free. He immediately proceeded thither, and entered the Thuilleries at nine o'clock, at the moment when he was the least expected.

TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

Extract from the Correspondence of Lieut. General Baron de Gency, Commanding the Department of the Eure.

EVEREUX, MARCH 22.

The Gendarmerie, the Troops, the Officers not in actual Service, and the national Guard of the Department of the Eure have mounted the national cockade, with cries of *vive l'Empereur*. The tri-coloured standard is hoisted in the Town of Evereux. The other municipalities of the Department have hastened to imitate the example set them. No public chest has been violated. The *Moniteur* of the 21st passes from hand to hand, with rapidity, and is read with enthusiasm.

FROM MONS, MARCH 22.

“Your Majesty now dispels the cloud which threatened to obscure the national Glory.” Thus do the Battalions of the national Guard of the department of the Sarthe express themselves in reminding his Majesty that they made the last campaign with him.

FROM LONGWY, MARCH 24.

The Commanding General Baron Soyec transmits the expression of the same sentiments on the part of the Officers and Soldiers under his orders. These sentiments are in particular expressed with energy by the 90th Regiment of the Line, partly composed of the tirailleurs of the Guard.

FROM THE SAME PLACE.

The 9th Light Infantry “proud of the glorious title which the Emperor was pleased to bestow on them in the plains of Marano, swear to justify it, and by an unbounded devotedness to his person, and against the enemies of the country.”

FROM LA FLECHE, MARCH 24.

The 3d Regiment of Dragoons “regret

that distance did not permit them to join the brave men, their old companions in arms; and share in the glory which accompanied the Emperor on his happy return. They now unite themselves to him with heart and mind and are ready on all occasions to prove the ardour and sincerity of the respectful love which they bear towards his glorious person.

FROM CANNERY, MARCH 24.

The 26th of the Line "join themselves to the faithful who belong to Napoleon. They express with enthusiasm the sentiments long concentrated which animate the officers and soldiers without one exception."

The 12th Regiment of Chasseurs state from Artenay under date the 26th March, that they burn to convey to the Emperor the homage of sentiments long repressed; they therefore solicit orders.

FROM VALENCIENNES, MARCH 24.

The Officers, Sub-officers, and Hussars of the 7th Regiment give vent to their enthusiasm and renew their oath of fidelity to the Hero who has constantly conducted them to victory.

The Officers, Sub-officers, and Chasseurs of the 9th congratulate themselves upon being at length able to follow the impulse of their hearts, and to make known the attachment which they have never ceased to bear towards the Emperor.

PARIS, MARCH 28.

Some French Journals announced, on the authority of the English Papers, the arrival in London of M. Purygaux and M. Lafite. The fact is that neither M. Purygaux nor M. Lafite have quitted Paris.

By a special decree of the Emperor, a full and entire amnesty is granted to all persons who have been sentenced to any punishments under the former Government for political opinions.

The points on which the Austrian Troops destined for Italy are to assemble at Clagenfurth, in Carinthia; Krain, and Techakathum in Hungary.

The Prince of Orange has publicly announced that he had received intelligence of the entry of the Emperor Napoleon into Paris, and that he was about to adopt measures of precaution for securing the Netherlands against invasion.

VIENNA, MARCH 16.

The Austrian observer contains the following reflections on the declaration of the Allied powers:—

"To be able to form an accurate judgment on the declaration of the Powers relative to the last enterprise of Buonaparte, it must be considered just in regard to the right which has induced them to this measure, and in the second place in respect to the intentions with which it was resolved upon. The right is incontestable, by his abdication, by the treaty concluded with the Allied Powers, April 11, 1814, Buonaparte had formally renounced the Sovereignty of France, Italy, and all the countries subject to his dominion. His return to France at the head of an armed Force, has annulled the rights which this treaty gave him, since, of his own accord and by an enterprise freely concerted he has broken and annihilated it; that thus he cannot infer from it any new rights, which can never have an evident crime for their basis. He has then placed himself in the strictest sense of the term, without the pale of the Law; he no longer belongs to the civil and social order; he has delivered himself to the law which the parties to the Treaty of Paris have pronounced against him, in the name of all the other Powers of Europe, with the full authorization and the unanimous approbation of their contemporaries.

"The intentions which have directed this measure are sufficiently justified, and worthy of approbation, if we consider that they are the same to which Europe owes its deliverance, to which the grand alliance to which France, guided by the same views, subsequently acceded, owes its origin, and the present epoch its glory and its lustre. The founders and the members of this alliance were, though they had no real fear from any enterprise which seemed to brave the result of their glorious victories, and to threaten the repose of mankind, secured by many efforts and sacrifices, could not however be silent upon the subject. It is not against the personal means and force of Buonaparte, but against the first attempt, however impotent, to revive his horrible system that their declaration is directed.—Because a sort of phantom he can no more make Europe tremble. No body who is acquainted with the situation of France, the personal sentiments of its inhabitants, and the resources of its Government, will believe it possible that he should be able long to trouble, to any serious extent, the internal repose of France itself. But contempt is by no means sufficient against the spirit in which this new attempt has been conceived, and when it proceeds to overt acts, it ought to be summoned before the tribunal of Europe and solemnly stigmatised. Besides this, there are many reasons for believing that idle reports of pretended misunderstandings between the great Courts, have been the first motive to the mad enterprise of Buonaparte. It was therefore suitable to the dignity of the Sovereigns united at Vienna, and their Ministers, to convince the world, by a solemn and striking step, that the principles of 1813

and 1814 have never ceased for a moment to be the guides of their conduct, and that firmly resolved to complete their work, to consolidate and to maintain it, they are ready to combat together, and in concert, as a common enemy, whoever should threaten, by a new war, or new revolutions, the general peace of Europe. Considered in this point of view the declaration of the 13th of March, even though the cause which produced it should have already, and though the fate which Buonaparte has drawn upon himself should be already accomplished, will be a monument worthy of being preserved in the history of the time, and which will do eternal honour to the spirit which animates the Congress, to the union and nobleness of the sentiments of the Allies, as well as to the wisdom of the Ministers.

SECOND EDITION.

COURIER OFFICE, Three o'Clock.

We have just received Paris papers of Wednesday last.

PARIS, MARCH 28.

The port of Dieppe appears to have been especially designed for the official relations between France and England.

It is said that the Duchess of Angouleme quitted Bordeaux on the 24th.

The *Moniteur* states, that there was no review on the 28th, and that his Majesty was engaged in business all day with his Ministers and in his Cabinet.

The same Paper contains the minute of an investigation respecting the Royal Treasury, from which it appears that in pursuance of an ordinance of Louis XVIII. dated March 13, M. Georges, Cashier General of the Treasury of the Civil List, had delivered to M. Heut, the King's Valet, the crown jewels. The total value is estimated at 14,834,046 francs 70 centimes, including the Regent diamond, which is estimated at 6 millions.

Letters from different parts of Belgium state, that the return of the Emperor to his capital has produced a lively sensation among the Belgians.—*Gazette de France.*

French Funds 694

Yesterday morning Viscount Castlereagh waited upon the Prince Regent with the dispatches brought by Mr. Mares, the King's Messenger on Thursday night.

Two troops of Royal Horse Artillery and six companies of Battering Artillery, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for foreign service; they are expected to embark every day. One thousand of the Royal Artillery Drivers have also received orders, and are to proceed forthwith.

Major Bromes's company of Artillery at Chatham, is ordered to proceed immediately for Belgium. Sixteen brigades of Artillery are to embark from Woolwich for the same destination.

Three companies of the Royal Staff Corps stationed at Hythe, are under orders to embark for Belgium, as is Lieut. Colonel McDonald's troop of Royal Horse Artillery, at present stationed in Canterbury.

Last week, 15,000 barrels of powder were embarked from Upnor Castle, for the service of our troops and the fortresses in Belgium, which are to be immediately stored and provisioned for six months.

At a quarter past three p. m. yesterday evening, a person from our office was called into the street, to witness a very singular appearance in the heavens, and which was visible for near half an hour, in the direction of the city—an immense cross formed by a white cloud, the shafts well defined, and at right angles, upon a beautiful blue sky. It was first observed at about three o'clock. The sky was beautifully serene.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

MARGATE, MARCH 31.—The transports with troops for Ostend could not get out yesterday afternoon's tide; this morning they did, a brig of war having arrived off the harbour to convey them over; we fear, however, they will make but little progress in consequence of the wind dying away this afternoon. Arrived the Cleo brig and Besty brig from London. An East Indiaman had passed, by for the Downs under jermymasters for the River.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 30.—Arrived here this morning his Majesty's brig *Haughty*, from Bordeaux, which place she left on Sunday morning. Left lying there two British sloops of war, and the *Dwarf* cutter, with about 50 sail of British ships at the mouth of the River, in perfect security, there being no batteries below Blazer to annoy them.

British vessels were dropping down the river with all possible expedition, hourly expecting that an embargo would take place, and the British merchants and residents were hastily quitting with their effects. The people at Bordeaux appeared to be steadfast in their affections to the Bourbons, and the most confident expectations were entertained that Buonaparte would have been overpowered, until this day week when the news arrived of his entry into Paris without opposition, which created great consternation. The Duchess of Angouleme still remained at Bordeaux, but whether she intended to embark on board the

British vessels was not known. It was hoped that the greater part of the British vessels would be able to get away.

The *Myrmidon* and *Wanderer* sloops of war, and *Dwarf* cutter, lying at the mouth of the River, collecting the British vessels, where they intended to remain until the last moment, in order to bring off persons and property. Mr. Pannel, a son of the British Consul, and family, came over in the *Haughty*.

BUNAPARTE AND THE PRESS.

We are desired to put Buonaparte's pretences of restoring the freedom of the Press, to the test, by calling on the French people to exercise it. "Let him," it is said, "give this proof of his being strong in the people's affections; let the French people be exhorted to assert the freedom of the Press, and call out for the repose of Europe. Let Benjamin Constant write against Buonaparte as he hitherto has done." Yes—Let all this be done!—Let it?—But will Buonaparte let it? No—Benjamin Constant dare as well leap into a furnace as write against Buonaparte in Paris; and as for the London Journals!—they exhort the people of France!—they, forsooth! And what then?—not one man in France would see them. The rigour with which Buonaparte formerly prohibited the circulation of English Newspapers, is well known. The *Morning Chronicle*, may indeed, not only be admitted, but promoted in France, since it has scattered throughout its pestilential columns daily, every thing that can discourage and degrade its own country, every thing that can encourage and exalt our enemy.

Rather than place reliance on the influence the voice of the French may have in favour of Peace, let us carry the war into the heart of France. This is the only way to sicken the French of blood and pillage—to secure the downfall of Buonaparte; and we are happy to find that Europe is now impressed with a sense of the wisdom of such a course. While the French can carry on war, and procure plunder out of their own territory, they will be impatient of repose; but the moment it comes home to their own firesides, their admiration of the Grand Napoleon ceases. On this subject we copy, with great pleasure, from the *Morning Chronicle*, the following Extract of an article translated from a German Journal:—

"And what ought to be our conduct in this affair, and where the part where we ought to be found? Most assuredly in France. Shall we again listen to the dastardly emisculated beings who shrink from every deed which bears the stamp of resolute and determined; who hesitate and procrastinate, and with trembling hand do every thing by halves, who can comprehend nothing that is great because their standard is only adapted to what is little; who lose every opportunity from never being prepared for it; and who while they attempt to raise their feeble arm to oppose the misfortune which hangs over them, draw its down upon their devoted heads?"

"These men would, in their wisdom, again counsel us to remain quiet till the enemy obtains a firm footing—they would have us to wait on the borders of France, and avoid interfering, as they call it, with the affairs of the French."

"No, indeed! we must not act such a feeble, such a foolish part. We shall be the first object of the Tyrant's attention.—Those who have recalled him will have him again at their head that they may avenge their late humiliation on us, and recruit their exhausted treasures from our resources—that they may again rob us and lord it over us with their former insolence. The most decisive part of the conflict is entrusted to us—we must rush forward and take a part, before the flames, as has too often happened to us, enclose us on all sides."

"If it is ordained that power shall be again given to this bad man, and that the world is to be again in flames, let it be our first care to avert these flames from our own soil. We must come to a quick and vigorous determination, anticipate the march of events; the destiny of years hangs on every day, and every delay will hereafter be heavily felt by us. We have too often already lost the favourable opportunity, in the foolish hope that decisive measures might not be necessary; and in this manner the worst has always come upon us when we were totally unprepared. Let us therefore be now upon our guard, and make at once a vigorous effort. He that can act let him act, and he that can speak let him speak, so that the decisive and inevitable act may be quick as the arrow from the bow, and securely reach its destined aim."

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

BRIGHTON, MARCH 30.

"At noon, this day, two French boats arrived off this place, and immediately landed their passengers, who chiefly consisted of French fugitives. Several of them left Paris on Monday evening, and the news they bring is, that Buonaparte was to set off the following day for Belgium, in order to strike a decisive blow in that quarter, before the Allies shall have concentrated their forces. His army, for this important expedition, is differently estimated; some rate it at 50, others

at 80, and even 100,000 men. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, with the British Embassy, had proceeded by the route of Calais."

PARIS, MARCH 24.

The Duke of Belluno marched on Paris with the troops of the second military division. When the regiments learned that the Emperor was approaching the capital, they mounted in succession the national colours. The Duke of Belluno withdrew, and the whole division continued its march re-united under its ancient colours.

In the 3d and 4th divisions, in spite of the efforts of the Prefect Vaublanc, and of some Generals, the people, the officers, and soldiers all mounted the national cockade. The Colonel Jacqueminot, Aide-de-Camp of the Duke of Reggio, brought to-day the addresses of the different corps, and presented them to the Emperor during the parade.

The Duke of Albufera and General Gerard did not wait for the news of the progress of the march of the Emperor, and all the troops have joined themselves to the wishes of all the inhabitants of Alsace. Thus the national flag flies in that province as in Burgundy and in Franche Comté.

Lieutenant-General Pajol had mounted at Orleans the tri-coloured cockade, which Marshal St. Cyr arrived in that city, and put him under arrest. The troops having unanimously declared that they would march towards the Emperor, and would join themselves to the wishes of all the army, the Marshal ordered the city gates to be shut. The brave cuirassiers of the 1st regiment broke them open, and Marshal St. Cyr has disappeared.

The city of Rouen and all Normandy have, with an unanimous movement mounted the national colours. The Sieur de Castries, who had thrown himself into Dieppe, has embarked. General Lemarrois, Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, is gone to take the command of that division.

Brittany, and especially the city of Rennes, manifested the greatest enthusiasm. Lieut. Gen. Piré, commanding the 13th division, and Gen. Bignon, have expressed their sentiments in an address signed by General Officers, by the Staff Major, by Officers of Administration, and by all the Chiefs de Corps, and by all the regiments. The troops of the division have marched directly to attack the Duke de Bourbon, who left Angers on the 20th.

The proclamations of the Emperor would arrive at Pontou on the 23d; and in spite of the efforts of the Bourbons, who showed themselves there on the 22d, the national flag will be hoisted by the people, who do not forget the benefits which the Emperor has conferred upon them.

Lieutenant-General Clausel is gone to command at Bord aux. At the time of the last news, the Duchess d'Angouleme had quitted that city, and had embarked on the river.

It appears from the last couriers arrived from Marseilles, that the white cockade was still hoisted in that city. There had been formed there, in order to march against the Emperor, enrolments to the amount of 1500 men. Marshal the Prince of Essling endeavoured to restrain these spirits: the troops cried out with indignation when they saw the agents of disturbance abuse and agitate the people. These commotions would cease on the news of the entry of the Emperor into Paris, which having reached Lyons on the 21st, would be known at Marseilles on the 25th.

The inhabitants and the troops by land and sea at Toulon have displayed the liveliest enthusiasm, and adopted the national colours.

The presence of the Count de Lille, of the Count d'Artois, and of the Duke of Berry, still checks in the Northern Departments the impulse of the people and of the troops. Four regiments, which had left Lille, have re-entered it, and assurances have been received that no regiment, that no troop of volunteers with white cockades, which should be disposed to fight against the interests of the nation, will be permitted to enter our places. Forty thousand men have left Paris successively for the North. The advanced guard of the army, under the command of Lieutenant-General Excelmans, will be to-morrow at the gates of Lille. Reports which have been spread this evening announce, that, fearing to be surrounded, the Count de Lille only crossed this place, and went towards Menin.

Lieut. Gen. Count Morand, an Officer distinguished for his talents and his services, has reported to the western department.

On the 20th, the Duke d'Angouleme left Nimes. Several bodies of troops were put in march to cut off from him all communication with the coast.

His Majesty to-day in the Court of the Thuilleries reviewed the division of Gen. Lefol, the division of Gen. Dufour, the grenadiers and the chasseurs of the old guard, and the lancers of the guards.

The old guard presented to the Emperor its ancient eagles, which it had preserved. His Majesty embraced them. He harangued the Officers. The troops manifested the liveliest enthusiasm. The sight of these brave men, whose presence recalled so many brilliant actions, and who have honoured themselves always by the most inviolable fidelity, produced on the numerous spectators of the review an emotion which was manifested by unanimous applauses and acclamations.